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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. III

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1916

No. 8

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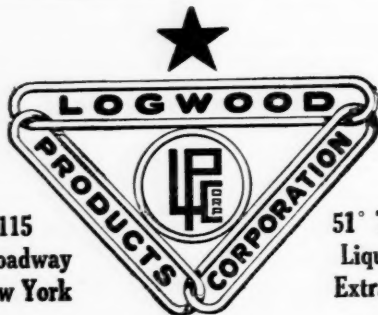
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GOOD PROSPECTS IN THE DYE MANUFACTURING FIELD

The dyestuff manufacturer newly engaged in the making of colors will be less at sea as to what colors should best engage his attention when the imports of dyes into the United States are carefully studied. The valuable character of the information thus attained will be readily noted for the character of the market for his products is thus made clear. Moreover if the American color-maker studies the foreign supply to our market in conjunction with the native production he is still more equipped for his task. The names, amounts and prices of colors imported into the country previous to the war are available to him, and he can also consult lists which show him what the domestic manufacturers were producing at the same time. Thus guided he can note what colors show the largest consumption before their supply was cut off and which of these the domestic manufacturers were already making previous to the war. Since the native competitors of the newly established color-maker can usually be presumed to push their first labors to the increased production of old types rather than the more costly work of producing new colors, the prospective manufacturer had best give his attention to those colors which were shipped here in large amount and were not produced prior to the war by native sources. Of course, as may be presumed, the most extensively imported colors that were not the subject of a current patent are also the very colors that attract domestic manufacture but economic reasons before the war in many cases militated against the domestic duplication of certain colors that were imported in very large amount.

The sulphur blacks in 1913-14 were imported in excess of five million pounds, while there was no American manufacture. This product at once engaged the attention of new manufacturers but the field is still a profitable one for colors of good strength. Direct blacks for cotton and union goods were imported in immense amounts before the war but one American manufacturer was well entrenched in this industry for many years and competition was therefore not attractive.

The synthetic indigo business involved an importation before the war of over eight million pounds. There was no domestic production. Here one might have predicted a highly profitable industry but the fact is that a shortage of German synthetic indigo does not necessarily permit the securing of abnormally high prices for a native product. The natural indigo always is a factor serving to steady the price. Moreover the recent removal of the surtax on indigo has rung the death knell of an American synthetic industry and unless it can be revived all the money and enterprise and technical skill that has been expended in the attempt to found a native industry will be wasted.

Auramine was imported to the extent of nearly one-half million pounds in the year prior to the war, while there was no native production. This would seem therefore to

be a good prospect for the intending manufacturer but the process is somewhat complex and thus far the chief intermediate, Michlers ketone, is difficult and expensive to produce. Recently, however, shorter and cheaper processes have been devised and it is probable that the color will be one of those whose manufacture will find a permanent footing here even after the return to normal conditions.

The indanthrene colors, one type of which, indanthrene blue G.C.D., approached the half million pound mark, are excluded from native manufacture by prevailing patents; this is also true of hydron blue and certain sulfur blacks. Hydron blue came in to the extent of nearly 300,000 lbs. Diamenogen is another color imported in large amount and not made here previous to the war, but it demands considerable skill and perfection of procedure in its manufacture. Plants which have developed a good organization of staff and had considerable experience in sulfonation are best adapted to consider it, the necessary alpha-naphthylamine is now available from American sources.

Naphthol yellow S. came in to the extent of one quarter million pounds and its manufacture affords an attractive proposition to those who can purchase naphthalene or alpha-naphthol and oleum on close terms.

Lithol red R. which came in to this country to the extent of over 200,000 lbs is a similar prospect demanding equal manufacturing equipment and training of an organization.

Lake red which showed an importation of 350,000 lbs with no native manufacture is somewhat more difficult to make than the foregoing. The imports should really report it as Red lake for the price given for the 350,000 lbs clearly shows it to be imported as a lake. With only a 10 per cent color content this lake shows a good profit and a plant equipped for this material could make many other color lakes to advantage.

Salicine black, of which 177,000 lbs, and Eriochrome black T, of which 129,000 lbs were imported, are similar in their manufacture and afford good prospects to a plant skilled in sulfonation and caustic fusion and having close connections for its raw materials or for such intermediates as it is not immediately ready to make on its own account.

Malachite green, patent blue, methylene blue afford attractive prospects with raw materials available, but perhaps in many processes a long period to be anticipated for the perfection of manipulative skill. They were imported in great amount and were not made here before the war. Unfortunately owing to the lack of information and tendencies for secrecy on the part of prospective manufacturers many went into methylene blue manufacture and the high prices prevailing a year ago are no longer asked.

With regard to the true alizarine and anthracene colors while they are imported in large amount their manufacture offers very little attraction because of the present tariff situation and the comparative difficulty of their manufacture.

THE OPIUM MARKET

Practically no opium from Turkey and Macedonia has come to this country since mid-summer. None came in August and very little, if any, since. There have been some shipments of Persian opium, but as the greater part of this gum is of low test the quantities which have been admitted have been an infinitesimal factor in the opium market here.

During most of the summer opium was dull, and prices

were marked down by leading importers in an effort to stimulate demand. Then England placed an embargo on the Persian opium and virtually shut off all supplies from Turkey and Macedonia also. Fairly good stocks were on hand in this country, but some of these have been absorbed by manufacturers, from whom a better demand has come because of the increased export trade in morphine salts.

There is apt to be a scarcity of opium in this country, and importers fully expect prices to go higher, and all of the derivatives of opium will naturally be affected. In normal times we import nearly all of our opium from Turkey. For example in the eight months ending August, 1914, we imported 226,243 pounds of Turkish opium, valued at \$996,197, according to Department of Commerce statistics, and in the same period ending with August, 1915, 262,328 pounds of opium, valued at \$1,120,460 came to us from Turkey. Now contrast with these figures the imports for the eight months ending with August, 1916—1,799 pounds, valued at \$12,422, and you have one explanation of the present higher cost of Turkish opium in the United States.

To go further with the comparison, we imported 12,768 pounds of Turkish opium in August, 1915, and none in August, 1916. Our total imports of opium from all sources in the eight months ending with August, 1916, were 80,344 pounds, valued at \$564,117. Contrast with these the figures for the previous two years—258,704 pounds, valued at \$1,141,132 in the eight months ending with August, 1914, and 298,237 pounds, valued at \$1,456,816, in the same period ending with August, 1915. Our total imports of opium from all sources in August last, were 11,708 pounds, as compared with 13,518 pounds in August, 1915.

Our imports of opium from the United Kingdom have been heavier than usual this year, possibly because England has had control of most of the available supplies, but such imports have not been anywhere near sufficient to make up for the loss in importation direct from Turkey. Our exports of opium have fallen off. We exported only 10,816 pounds in the eight months ending with August, 1916, as compared with 32,266 pounds in the eight months of the preceding year. Compared with our imports our exports of the crude gum have been relatively higher. No figures are available as to the quantity exported in the form of derivatives.

FRANCE ADDS TO EMBARGO LIST

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30—Further French export prohibitions were today announced by the Department of Commerce. The Department published in this connection a cable message received from the American Consul General at Paris, which stated:

"A decree of October 26 prohibits export and transit, etc., from to-day of the following articles: Formic acid, oxalic acid, albumen, matches, amomum and cardamom, benzol and ethyl benzoate, lime borate, silicate bricks, brushware, coffee, substitutes, cassia lignea, degreas, chicory, roasted or ground; chlorine compounds, carbon chloride, colchicum and its preparations, dextrin, brandies and liqueurs, fertilizers of all kinds, tinctorial extracts, dried figs, fabrics of vegetable fibers, table fruits, fresh, dried, candied or preserved, game, gluten bread, volatile oils and essences, mace, honey, nutmegs, mats of straw and vegetable fiber, iron or ordinary steel cutting tools, tools and their detached parts, machine parts, and other articles of special steel except tools for clockmakers; paraffin paper, parings of hides, unworked rabbit skins, ornamental wings with feathers on, feathers of poultry, feather or down waste, radium salts, sauces and condiments, products containing turpentine essence, carbon tetrachloride, vanilla, waterproof garments. The decree is subject to the usual exceptions."

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS CAN HOLD THEIR OWN IN TRADE CONTEST AFTER WAR

No Fear For Our Business Men, Says Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt of Department of Commerce—United States Will Have Every Advantage, He Declares

Perfect confidence in the ability of American manufacturers and exporters to hold their own in the trade struggle after the war was expressed last night by Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, at the annual banquet of the American Manufacturers' Export Association in New York.

"It is believed by many people, even by many business men," said Dr. Pratt, "that when the war comes to an end the United States will be flooded with low-priced European products. This view, in my opinion, is based on a wornout and obsolete theory of our national economy, a theory which is incompatible with the position in international commerce which we now occupy. This theory of national economy which I have characterized as wornout maintains that we can and must always sell in the markets of the world and that we must buy as little as possible. It has been amply demonstrated during the last two years that such a theory of national economy is untenable. The rising and falling prices of cotton and wheat, the rising and falling exchange in foreign countries, has taught us that foreign trade is TRADE—is, literally, an exchange; in order to sell, we must buy. The only theory of national economy which will adequately meet the needs of our situation at the present time is one which will facilitate this change of commodities.

"Further, the view that the United States will be flooded with low-priced products is also based on two premises, both of which are untenable. The first false premise is that the products of the nation can be exported before the domestic needs are satisfied. The second false premise is that the European nations have the requisite raw materials from which to manufacture finished products.

"What are the actual conditions in Europe at present? Stocks of all kinds of goods are literally exhausted. I am informed that the shelves of wholesale and retail houses are fairly stripped, that machinery of obsolete design is being pressed into service, that make-shifts are resorted to at every turn. It is a commonly accepted fact among business men that there is no catastrophe so great to any business as the disruption of its organization. The men who have composed the business organizations of European manufacturing concerns are in the armies. Machinery, rolling stock, and equipment of all kinds have been operating without repairs and without renewals. Every one of the European nations is piling up great funded debts which will be paid off by taxes—taxes that will bear heavily on business and industry for the next fifty to one hundred years. We know that the credit of European nations has been strained to the breaking point in order to supply the finances of this Titanic struggle.

"We can see something of the future by studying the past. This is not the first war which has occurred in Europe and it is likely that the effects of this war will be similar to the effects of wars during the last century, although such effects may be greater and more far-reaching.

Wages Go Up After Wars

"We find that during the years immediately following the Crimean War interest rates increased by as much as fifty per cent. After the Franco-Prussian war wages increased in France and in Germany. After the Russo-Japanese war, wages increased in Russia and especially in Japan. These facts, and many others which might be cited, seem to me to prove conclusively that wages and interest will increase considerably in the years following the European war. If this be true, then the whole level of prices in Europe will be higher."

As a development bearing in an important way on the commercial relations of the United States with the belligerent countries after the war, Dr. Pratt spoke at some length upon the recent economic conference in Paris. "This conference," said the speaker, "dwelt at length and in some detail with economic conditions which the various nations wish to bring about at the close of the

European war. If such an alliance actually comes into existence, there is no doubt but that a similar alliance will be found among those powers now on the other side. We anticipate, therefore, the general economic groups in Europe building up barriers against the nations now opposed to them. This would leave the neutral nations of the world, and especially the United States, in a peculiar position. We would probably not receive the most favorable treatment from either side, nor am I inclined to believe that we would suffer from any special discrimination. There is no doubt that if we are not able to obtain from the various economic groups concessions placing us on as favorable a basis as their own members that our trade will be considerably handicapped. In other words, it is unlikely that any of the nations of Europe will willingly handicap themselves by depriving themselves of the raw materials, the machinery, the labor-saving devices, and the capital which they will need immediately after the war and which they will be able to obtain only from the United States. However, these economic alliances and their possible effect upon the future trade of the United States must be seriously considered.

"We have accomplished a great deal since we were pushed forward into our present prominent position in the commercial world, but there are a number of important measures yet to be taken if we are to continue in the role of a world power. These measures may be grouped as Governmental and private. There are certain things which we as a Government can do and must do. There are certain other things which every manufacturer and exporter can do and must do. The first, and perhaps the most important point to be emphasized is that we must get a new point of view on tariff matters. It is not sufficient that we should have a protective tariff, a tariff for revenue only, or free trade. We should look upon the tariff as an aid in building up trade. We should certainly not look upon the tariff as a barrier to trade as we would, it seems to me, be seriously hampering our future as one of the great industrial and commercial powers of the world if we set up the tariff merely as a barrier to the exchange of products between this country and other countries. I will not undertake to say that during the period of development through which we have passed such a tariff policy has been a mistaken one. I will, however, undertake to say that at present such a view of the tariff is incompatible with the position which we now occupy and would have serious consequences in the development of the United States as a world power. What we need is a bargaining tariff which would enable us to get the maximum advantage in international trade. Provision for such a consideration of the tariff has been made in the act creating the new Tariff Commission.

"One very important step in the development of our foreign trade remains to be taken. I refer to the passage of a measure which will permit our manufacturers to combine for the purpose of developing foreign trade. This will put our manufacturers on a basis similar to that of the manufacturers and exporters of other countries and will enable us perhaps more than any other one thing to meet effectively the growing centralization on economic resources in Europe."

ROESSLER & HASSLACHER TO BUILD NEW PLANT

William A. Hamann, treasurer of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, confirmed the report which DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS received this week from Charleston, W. Va., of the purchase near St. Albans, W. Va., of 175 acres of land, on which the Roessler & Hasslacher Company will erect a plant for chemical manufacture. The report said the plant would cost \$1,000,000 and would employ 100 men, but Mr. Hamann said these figures were exaggerated.

DEUTSCHLAND ARRIVES WITH CHEMICALS

The German merchant submarine *Deutschland*, which arrived safely at New London, Conn., today (November 1), brought a cargo of chemicals and dyestuffs. The Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, which was one of the consignees of dyes brought on the former trip of the *Deutschland*, had not heard Wednesday morning as to the quantities of dyes brought from Germany. It was also said that the boat brought a large quantity of prussiate of potash.

TWO BIG COMPANIES TO PRODUCE POTASH FROM SEARLES LAKE DEPOSITS IN WEST

Pacific Coast Borax Company and Semet-Solvay Company Will Ship 1,000 Tons of Muriate a Month—First Unit of Plant Now Being Constructed

The Pacific Coast Borax Company and the Semet-Solvay Company will jointly construct one of the largest potash plants in the world for the production of potash salts from the Searles Lake deposits in San Bernardino county, California. The first unit of the plant will be completed within a few months, and the first shipment of potash will make its appearance in this market next spring.

C. B. Zabriskie, vice-president of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, said to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS: "Our company owns the land on which the deposits are located and the Semet-Solvay Company's chemists have perfected the processes which will be used in the manufacture of the salts. Our product at first will be 1,000 tons a month of potassium muriate only. The industry will be a permanent one, and will have nothing to fear from German competition after the war."

The Searles Lake deposits are said to be worth \$100,000,000, and for many years were an important source of borax. Later the California Trona Company was organized to produce soda ash. The first intimation that the Searles Lake deposits were a possible source of potash came as the result of the collection and analysis of a set of brine samples from it in March, 1912, by E. E. Free, then of the United States Bureau of Soils, and Hoyt S. Gale of the United States Geological Survey. A notice was at that time given to the press stating that reports which had been received concerning the unusually high potash content of the brine in this deposit were apparently confirmed by the results of these tests. Analyses of six brine samples taken at considerable depth in old wells at points distributed over the main salt flat showed that an average of 6.78 per cent of the total dissolved salts was potash (K_2O), corresponding to 10.73 per cent potassium chloride (KCl). The individual results obtained were 7.63, 6.23, 6.89, 6.06, 7.27, and 6.57 per cent. The uniformity of these results seemed to indicate, although it did not prove, homogeneity in composition of the brine throughout the salt deposit.

During the year 1913 the American Trona Company was incorporated to operate works for refining and marketing the different saline constituents of the Searles Lake deposits. It was proposed to spend \$3,000,000 in completing a railway from Searles to the lake and in building a plant to have a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons of brine a day. Litigation between the company and the U. S. Government as to title to the land ensued and the case is still pending.

The U. S. Geological Survey, in its 1913 report, stated that it was the intention of the American Trona Company to draw from the lake approximately one-tenth of an inch of brine a day; the natural evaporation is much larger and varies from one-fourth to one-half inch a day. The plan of treatment proposed by this company consisted of first precipitating the soda as bicarbonate. The next step involved crystallization in furnaces of simple type but large capacity. It was expected that the daily output of the Trona plant would have been as follows: Borax, 225 tons; soda ash, 508 tons; salt, 1,507 tons; sodium sulphate, 593 tons; potassium chloride, 489 tons.

No potash salts, however, were produced in 1914 at the American Trona Company's plant, and, according to an announcement made at that time, none would be ready for market until the latter part of 1915. Nothing tangible has come of the American Trona Company's efforts in potash production.

Present production of potassium muriate in this country is small, possibly about 75 tons a day from such sources as feldspar, alunite, etc. The price of the muriate has risen as high as \$450 a ton.

Our importation of potassium muriate before the war was about 8,000,000 tons a year (7,915,523 tons in the year ending with June, 1914). Most of this came from Germany. The production of 1,000 tons a month by the joint enterprise of the Pacific Coast Borax Company and the Semet-Solvay Company, while not large in comparison with our needs, will be larger than any other single potash production in this country.

DU PONT PLANT NOW MAKING ANILINE OIL, DINITROTOLUOL AND DIMETHYLANILINE

Aetna Company Also Turning Out a Fine Grade of Salicylic Acid, Says Dr. Thomas F. Norton—Urges Co-Ordination in Dye Industry

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30.—In commenting on the statement published in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS last week that the DuPont and Aetna explosive plants would be utilized for the manufacture of dyestuffs after the war, Dr. Thomas F. Norton, commercial agent and dye expert of the Department of Commerce, said it would be a great economic loss to the United States if all of the munition plants are not put to peaceful uses when the war is over.

The DuPont Works are capitalized at \$240,000,000. They employ 500 chemists, and no concern in Germany has as many as that. Of these, thirty are engaged in research work, the others being in the operative plants. These thirty are studying all of the possibilities of the future as to how the plants can be developed further and new fields occupied. The Aetna company capitalized at but \$8,500,000, he points out, naturally works on a smaller scale, but it also is making investigation, not so elaborate, but the work is being conducted by first-class men. Information is being obtained as to how best the company can go ahead after the war.

"Both of these concerns," declared Dr. Norton, "when peace is declared, will find themselves with big plants on their hands but very little to do unless they pitch into the coal-tar chemical industry, and so I have urged them to lay their plans now to that end, and start on a modest scale at least, and have a few men trained that they may not have to make a thorough study of the dyestuff industry when they are right up against the proposition of keeping their plants in operation. When the time comes that they must necessarily stop making picric acid and nitrotolul because of a lack of demand, they may make use of these same things in the production of dyestuffs or a variety of synthetic medicinals.

"The DuPonts are already making aniline oil and aniline salts, dimethylaniline, dinitrotolul; and the Aetna company is bringing out a very fine salicylic acid and this is of great importance in the making of dyestuffs as well as medicinals.

"I have a general interest in these companies," continued Dr. Norton, "as well as all other companies desiring to strengthen the great movement of building up a self-contained national American coal-tar industry, and I have very gladly furnished the DuPont and Aetna companies, as well as practically all of the concerns interested in this branch, with whatever information, or suggestion, or counsel, that they have found fit to seek from our bureau, but, as frequently stated by me in public, and in print, I think the time is ripe, the psychological moment has come when these great firms should systematically co-ordinate their plants and efforts in order to meet the conditions which will ensue the very day peace is declared and the demand for high explosives from America shall have ceased. I feel that firms such as the DuPont and the Aetna, and other less powerful organizations, should face this problem promptly and comprehensively, and, if possible, with a certain degree of unity such as we now observe on the part of the great German dyestuff firms.

"I feel that there must be more of a solidarity in this respect on the part of American factors in the coal-tar chemical industry. This growing sentiment found expression in the recent address of Henry Wigglesworth, before the American Chemical Society.

"To revert to the activity of the DuPonts, they have been making aniline oil on a very big scale for a year. They have been transforming it into diphenylamine, a stabilizer used to equalize the explosion of shells when mixed with picric acid. They have enlarged their aniline plant so that they have an excess ready to supply to the market. Nitrobenzol is the result of the intermediate step between benzol and aniline. The same plant at which they make trinitrotolul can make dinitrotolul, and they are in a position to more than supply the demand for this material from which there are made orange and yellow and beautiful brown dyes."

FORMULA DISCLOSURE CASE TO COME UP SOON**Plaintiffs' Replies to Defendants' Briefs Have Been Filed and Arguments May Be Heard Before Middle of November in Appellate Division of Supreme Court**

Replies of the plaintiff to defendant's briefs in the cases of the Charles N. Crittenton Company, H. Planten & Son and E. Fougera & Company vs. the Department of Health of New York City have been filed in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York State, and arguments as to the validity of the formula disclosure ordinance will be heard possibly by the middle of November.

Although the main contentions are similar there is some variation in the briefs of the plaintiffs due to the international character of the business conducted by Fougera & Company.

The reply in the Crittenton and Planten cases urges primarily that the difficulty in procuring evidence upon which to base prosecution for patent medicine frauds, is not a justification for violating the constitutional privileges of the citizen; that decisions which have been made in stock food cases do not govern the sale of patent medicines, nor that decisions requiring the furnishing of the percentage of foods or other necessary ingredients of stock foods, authorize the divulgence of the secret formulae of patent medicines and that a preparation is as legitimate for sale by a druggist and is no more fraudulent under such sale than when the same preparation is prescribed by a physician, a distinction which the local ordinance attempts to make.

The reply of the Fougera case contends that the Health Department has not shown a state of facts to exist in patent medicine merchandising as would warrant or justify the extraordinary authority sought to be exercised under the formula disclosure ordinance through the police power of the State, and cites cases in the Court of Appeals of this State which require the Health Department before exercising such authority, to show that a state of facts existed warranting the exercise of the unusual authority sought to be exercised, and that no imminent peril such as allows of emergency action on the part of the Health Department either exists or has been shown to exist by the Department of Health; that the decisions made by the United States Supreme Court in stock food cases, particularly that of *Savage vs. Jones*, interpreting an Indiana inspection law, do not authorize the formula disclosure ordinance, as in the *Savage vs. Jones* case, there was no attempt to define adulteration and misbranding, a subject over which Congress has assumed exclusive jurisdiction, and that the ordinance attempts to be in conflict with or made coincident with or enlarge upon the national enactment, and states numerous cases as recently as those decided in the late spring of this year, to show that

"When Congress has taken the particular subject matter in hand, coincidence is as ineffective as opposition, and a State law is not to be declared a help because it attempts to go farther than Congress has seen fit to go."

Fougera & Company have contended further that Sections 116 and 117 do constitute an absolute formula disclosure ordinance and have shown by ample reference that there is no ingredient of a patent medicine or proprietary which is not required to be disclosed either by registration or printing on the label, indicating under the authority of the United States Dispensatory that even water, when used, must be indicated on the label, as

"Water has always been included in the United States Pharmacopoeia on account of its great importance as a medicinal and pharmaceutical agent."

They have argued further that the formula disclosure ordinance must first be shown to be practicable before it may be adjudged reasonable, and believe they have shown by argument sufficient to have it decreed that the ordinance is not only unreasonable, but absurd; that a literal interpretation of the ordinance would require only the indication of the elementary substances of which the ingredients are composed, such as hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and carbon, rather than the names of the ingredients themselves, by calling the attention of the Court to the

accepted definitions of ingredients and elements, and showing further that the use of the plural in the ordinance in calling for the "names in English of all ingredients" would, if strictly enforced, call for, in such cases, for instance, where only wintergreen, chickweed, daisy, sarsaparilla or nux vomica are used, either as remedial agents or flavoring constituents for the placing on the label of 145 names as being credited officially as "names in English" by which these six ingredients are popularly known. Finally they have insisted that Federal and State legislation having legalized the sale of patent medicines and the Department of Health having through its brief admitted

"That there are many so-called patent and proprietary medicines which are real helpful in the treatment of human maladies,"

and thus conceding their wholesomeness, it may not be held that the sale of these wholesome products or even their possession is criminal under the "holding" or "having" provisions of the local ordinance.

WM. R. WARNER & CO. TO MOVE TO NEW YORK**Philadelphia Manufacturing Pharmacists Desert New Building They Are Erecting There Because They Feel Metropolis Is a Better Field for Export Business**

Because William R. Warner & Co. say that New York offers better facilities for export business, that firm of manufacturing pharmacists, located in Philadelphia for sixty years, will move to New York early next year.

Negotiations were closed in New York last week by which the Warner company, now located at 639 to 647 North Broad street, Philadelphia, will take over the six-story buildings once occupied by the Altman department store, on West Nineteenth street, New York.

The Warner firm abandons a new \$500,000 building now under construction at Seventh and Noble streets, in Philadelphia, to move to New York. The properties acquired here cost more than \$1,000,000.

The Warner company and the perfumery firm of Richard Hudnut, Inc., of New York, will occupy all of the big buildings abandoned when the Altman stores were closed. The Hudnut company is partially owned by several members of the Warner company.

Employees of Warner & Co. were informed last week of the removal. About 275 men will have to move to New York. Part of the plant will be located in the new building by February 1, and the whole business will be established in New York by April 1, 1917.

The location selected by Warner & Co. is an ideal one. The buildings are big and well lighted, and equipped so that they can easily be modified to suit the needs of a pharmaceutical laboratory. The main building runs from Eighteenth to Nineteenth streets. Subways and surface connections have terminals near the building, and the docks are but three blocks away.

The Altman properties have been unoccupied for some time, and it is said that the establishment of the Warner company in that section will start a manufacturing center in a Manhattan locality that has recently contained many vacant buildings.

Of the new building which the Warner company will abandon in Philadelphia one story is complete. It will be placed on the market. The business was started by Dr. William R. Warner, who developed it from a small retail drug store. The firm also has a St. Louis laboratory.

MEYER BROS. DRUG CO. TO PAY NOTES NOV. 12

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 30—Meyer Bros. Drug Company has made progress since the reorganization a year ago and it is announced that there will be no delay in payment of the first series of composition notes amounting to \$125,000 due on November 12. Funds sufficient to meet the notes have been in hand for some time. This payment will be the first of seven on the same date in as many years. The notes were accepted by the creditors at a hundred cents on the dollar when a plan of composition was agreed upon after the company went into the receiver's hands on February 9, 1915.

H. H. DOW TELLS OF HIS SUCCESS IN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE

Herbert H. Dow, head of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., told the Rotary Club of Bay City, Mich., recently, how he had built up a successful chemical manufacturing business.

Mr. Dow gave a history of the evolution of the Midland institution, starting from the time when as a graduate of the Case School of Applied Science he was preparing a thesis on economy of fuel in steam boilers and in some of his work discovered that brine from a natural gas well near Cleveland contained a large percentage of lithia.

During his spare moments for many months he studied on some plan of profitably separating the lithia salts from the brine but his work was not successful. He did, however, find what he thought would prove a profitable method of manufacturing bromine and induced the owners of a salt well to erect a plant in which he attempted to perfect his process. It was a failure, commercially, but he still believed he was on the right track and with the assistance of a friend of his father, who had confidence in him, a second attempt was made, this time at Midland. Again they were confronted with failure largely through the lack of capital, but a new effort was made, this time through the formation of a corporation which, although capitalized at \$100,000, never sold but \$20,000 worth of its stock, for which it received 50 cents on a dollar, and this company, known as the Midland Chemical Company, proved so successful that, a few years later when the Dow Chemical Company was organized, it took over the Midland company at \$300,000 and every stockholder in the old company took share in the new company for his holdings instead of accepting cash, which was offered him.

The development of the manufacture of chlorine was almost as much a record of failure as was that of bromine but it was finally successful. Later came the manufacture of magnesia and now the company is in a position to successfully manufacture indigo and is branching out into other chemical lines, many of which have nothing to do with their original line of manufacture and like indigo do not depend in any way upon the natural products of that locality.

POPPY CULTIVATION IN MACEDONIA

An important industry of Macedonia—and one that has brought excellent returns to the growers—is the cultivation of the poppy plant writes the American consul stationed there. Besides the opium extracted from the flowers, an oil is expressed from the seeds that is said to be superior to Russian sunflower oil and even to English and American cottonseed oil. The residuum, after being pressed into cakes, forms a nourishing food for cattle.

This year's crop of the poppy plant has been most abundant (its estimated value being \$500,000, including the flowers, the opium extracted, and the seed produced), the various centers of cultivation contributing to the season's yield in the following amounts:

Districts.	Pounds.	Districts.	Pounds.
Tikvash	55,000	Kratovo	6,600
Veles	55,000	Prilep	11,000
Shtip	33,000	Kotchani	15,000
Kumanovo	33,000		
Skopje	26,400	Total	242,000
Radovich	6,600		

The prices obtained for the season's crop ranged from \$0.12 to \$0.17 per oka (the oka being the equivalent to 2 2/3 pounds).

The primitive methods of extraction pursued in Macedonia produce but 42 per cent of oil, but it is believed that with modern presses the output would be much greater. One-third of the seed suffices for the needs of the country, the remainder being exported. The opium produced likewise is exported, but it has been found impossible to obtain any reliable information as to the probable value of this special product.

The Davison Chemical Company's acid phosphate plant at Baltimore, Md., is in active operation, and, it is said, will turn out 300,000 tons of acid phosphate a year.

MINERAL WATERS SOLD IN THE U. S. IN 1915

The number of active mineral springs in the United States in 1915, according to figures compiled by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was smaller and the production was less though the value was greater than in 1914. Statistics reported from 829 commercial springs show that the total production was 54,358,466 gallons, valued at \$4,892,328. The decrease in production was 2,444,963 gallons, or 4 per cent. The increase in value of medicinal waters was \$60,506 and in the value of table waters \$185,960; thus the total increase in value of sales was \$246,466, or 5 per cent. The increase in business is slightly less than the decrease in imports of foreign waters, and this, coupled with the increase of price per gallon from 9 to 10 cents, indicates increased sales of moderately high-priced domestic waters that have become valuable substitutes for waters previously imported.

New York led in number of commercial springs and in quantity of mineral water sold and was second to Wisconsin in total value of production and in value of table waters. California was first and Indiana was second in value of medicinal waters.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH SHIPBUILDING

The steel merchant shipbuilding in progress September 30, 1916, in the principal shipbuilding districts of the United States and of the United Kingdom according to the Bureau of Navigation, of the Department of Commerce, returns from American shipbuilders (which include ships ordered but not begun), and according to Lloyd's returns from British shipbuilders (covering only ships, construction of which has actually begun), were as follows:

United States		United Kingdom	
District	Construction Gross No. Tons	District	Construction Gross No. Tons
Delaware River	90 419,213	Newcastle	77 401,926
Great Lakes	69 216,046	Glasgow	74 319,332
Chesapeake Bay	41 213,796	Greenock	57 285,280
San Francisco Bay	35 211,628	Belfast	26 281,520
Puget Sound and Columbia River	32 182,090	Sunderland	56 220,004
All Others	150 211,497	All others	179 281,262
Total	417 1,454,270	Total	469 1,789,054

DR. F. E. STEWART ASSAILS PATENT LAW

Dr. F. E. Stewart of the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, as chairman of the committee on trademarks, presented a report at the convention of the American Medical Editors' Association in New York last week recommending changes in the present trade-mark law so far as it relates to drug and chemicals. Dr. Stewart said that German chemical concerns had taken advantage of the loosely worded patent laws of this country and had gotten blanket patents which had prevented American concerns from manufacturing products which were in use in this country before the patents were taken out.

IMPORTS OF QUININE AND CINCHONA BARK FROM HOLLAND

During the quarter ending September 30, 1916, the district of Amsterdam, Holland, shipped to the United States cinchona bark valued at \$207,636 and quinine valued at \$162,635. Potash sent to the United States was valued at \$48,866. Cocoa and its products shipped to this country in the same period were worth \$209,971.

FRENCH PROHIBITION ON RAW TARTAR

(Cablegram from American Consul General, Paris.)
A French decree of October 12 prohibits the importation into France and Algeria of wine lees and raw tartar of foreign origin or that shipped from foreign countries. The prohibition is not applicable to Government imports, and shipments made direct before the publication of the decree are subject to exceptions by the Minister of Finance.

STILL A BIG DEMAND FOR CALCIUM CHLORIDE

Western Plant With Large Output Is Working 168 Hours a Week and Cannot Supply the Demand for Its Product—Manufacturer Believes Prices Will Remain High for Some Time

CHICAGO, ILL., October 30—That there has been an increase of 400 per cent in the price of calcium chloride within two years is well known to the drug trade and to chemical manufacturers, but at the same time many business men have been asking what is the reason that this product has gone sky high and continues to stay up there. Having seen an order for about half a million pounds of calcium chloride at \$30 a ton, and having been reminded that the normal price is \$8 a ton, your correspondent took occasion this week to interview a large manufacturer of calcium chloride, Peter Van Schaack & Sons, who own and operate a most complete plant at Mount Pleasant, Mich., which since the European war began has been supplying a considerable portion of the trade with calcium chloride.

Robert H. Van Schaack, president of Peter van Schaack & Sons, who is in charge of that end of the firm's business, says that the plant is going for 168 hours a week, which means that there are seven working days of twenty-four hours each in a week. In other words, the plant employs three shifts and never stops for an hour. Speaking of the causes of the shortage in the supply of calcium chloride and the resultant advance in the price, Mr. Van Schaack gave some interesting reasons.

He said that before the war both Germany and England were large producers and exporters of calcium chloride, but that since the war's interference with commerce England has discontinued production, at least for export, owing to industrial conditions in that country, while of course none at all has been coming from Germany. And even if production were not discontinued and exporting prevented ocean freight rates have been so excessive that this trade would not be profitable.

Australia, India, South America and Africa, which formerly obtained all their supplies from the continent of Europe, are now obliged to come to the United States, said Mr. Van Schaack, thereby causing a very largely increased demand and shortage, with a consequent enhancement of values. Buyers have been bidding against one another in their efforts to secure prompt deliveries.

According to this manufacturer, the situation in regard to calcium chloride is becoming more and more acute from month to month, the demand being greater than the supply and no change possible until the termination of the war, at least. But independent of war conditions, Mr. Van Schaack declares, consumption has increased enormously, from year to year, on account of the new uses to which calcium chloride is being put, besides refrigeration. In refrigerating plants, he points out, salt was formerly used, but as salt brine congeals at zero, it was found desirable to make brine carrying a still lower temperature.

Another large use of calcium chloride, particularly since the advent of the automobile, is its use as a preventative of dust, for which it is prepared in the form of a hygroscopic salt. When sprinkled upon the highways it absorbs so much of the moisture from the atmosphere that it keeps the roadways sufficiently moist, without making them muddy.

There are a number of other new uses for calcium chloride, Mr. Van Schaack says, which have been tending to increase the demand on the market during recent years. He does not think that the ending of the war will make much change in regard to the demand for this product, but that the market will after the war remain about the same.

CHEMICAL EXPLOSION "UNAVOIDABLE ACCIDENT"

Although calling the explosion of chemicals at the plant of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, Astoria, L. I., in which nine lives were lost, an "unavoidable accident" a coroner's jury scored the city department which issued a permit for the storing of chemicals so close to human life, and also criticised the company for taking such risk.

NEW PROCESS FOR MAKING BENZOIC ACID

Department of Commerce Expert Declares One Has Been Discovered That Will Revolutionize Manufacture—Prices Remain Very High

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30—Information has come to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, of a new invention by means of which the production of benzoic acid will be greatly enlarged and at greatly lessened cost. This compound, aside from its place in the pharmaceutical field and the part it plays as a preservative of foodstuffs, is used to a considerable extent in the printing of calico and in the manufacture of dyes. In calico printing it is used as a mordant and this announcement from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is being received with no little interest by the mills.

When will the present prices drop? That cannot be foretold. In the first place, the formula has not yet been given protection by the Government and it is not understood that the scheme is yet in full operation. When asked for his opinion in the matter, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, dyestuff expert of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said, "A number of firms have been taking up the production of benzoic acid, for which there is now a very lively demand, and one of these has brought out a process quite superior in my estimation to those now generally followed or which to my knowledge is in contemplation. Not only will the output be greatly enlarged, but production under this plan will be far more economical—this concern will be enabled to produce benzoic acid cheaper than can the European chemists under current European methods, and there is every prospect that they will be able to hold the market at the conclusion of the European war. Benzoic acid before the war cost \$1.80; now it is worth \$9 and \$10 per pound.

"The standard method of producing benzoic acid has been the oxidation of toluene with nitric acid, or its chlorination first with benzyl chloride, making it more susceptible to the attack of the oxidizing agent. "But," continued Dr. Norton, "the concern in question have greatly improved the process by slight modifications. I am not at liberty to divulge the nature of these modifications for the process has not yet been patented and the information has been furnished me in strict confidence. It is true, however, that the plan is highly practicable and will do that which is claimed for it—increase the quantity of production and decrease the cost."

RECENT TREASURY DECISIONS

177. **ERGOT IN CARAWAY SEED.** An examination of a recent importation of caraway seed showed a considerable number of more or less ergotized fruits. Caraway seed containing ergot is considered to be adulterated under the Food and Drugs Act.

178. **ADULTERATED MARJORAM REFUSED ENTRY.** An examination of a recent importation of marjoram leaves showed the presence of finely cut leaves of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. This adulterant contains a poisonous principle which may render the article injurious to health. Therefore, it will be recommended that importations of marjoram leaves containing it be excluded.

179. **POPPY SEED CONTAINING HENBANE SEED.** The attention of the bureau has been called to the fact that commercial poppy seed (*Papaver somniferum* L.) sometimes contains toxic henbane seed (*Hyoscyamus niger* L.) It will be recommended that shipments of poppy seed be refused admission if they contain more than 0.05 per cent of henbane.

180. **LABELING OF U. S. P. OR N. F. ARTICLES NOT CONFORMING TO STANDARD.** (Supplementing Item 161 in S. R. A. Chem. 16). With reference to the labeling of drugs recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary but which do not conform to the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the tests laid down therein, in the opinion of the bureau, the label should bear either a statement to the effect that the drug is not a United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary article, together with a statement showing its own actual strength, quality, or purity, or a clear and exact statement of the nature and extent of the deviation from the standard of strength, quality, or purity set out for the article in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary. Item 161, Service and Regulatory Announcements, Chemistry 16, is modified accordingly.

The Taylor Instrument Companies of Rochester, N. Y., have increased their capital stock from \$535,000 to \$2,000,000.

PRODUCTION OF BARYTES, LITHOPONE AND BARIUM CHEMICALS SHOWS GAIN

Report of U. S. Geological Survey for 1915 Reveals Prosperous Conditions in Industry—Names of Producers are Given

Numerous inquiries since August, 1914, for information on barytes led the Geological Survey to enlarge the scope of its investigations on this article and the 1915 report includes a fairly comprehensive description of the barium products and chemicals and their uses, together with the names of some of the mining companies and distributors of the crude barytes, and the manufacturers of lithopone and barium chemicals; also a map of the United States and Alaska showing the location of barytes deposits. The Survey further states that "from information received it would appear that the barium industry is on a firm foundation, and should continue prosperous under the normal conditions of foreign competition, particularly the chemical industry."

"The marketed production of crude barytes in the United States in 1915," the report says, was 108,547 short tons, valued at \$381,032. This is a notable increase over the production in 1914, which was 52,747 short tons, valued at \$155,647. The increase was in a large part due to the activities of the mines in Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The increase in Kentucky from a nominal quantity in 1914 to 7,753 tons in 1915 is remarkable. It is interesting that Alaska has entered the list of producers of barytes.

State.	1913			1914			1915		
	Quantity (short tons).	Value	Aver. age price per ton.	Quantity (short tons).	Value	Aver. age price per ton.	Quantity (short tons).	Value	Aver. age price per ton.
Georgia	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	31,027	\$102,825	\$3.31
Kentucky	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	7,753	28,427	3.67
Missouri	31,131	\$117,638	\$3.78	33,317	\$112,231	\$3.37	39,113	158,597	4.05
Tennessee	2,098	3,568	1.70	10,113	16,273	1.61	25,074	71,390	2.85
Other States ²	12,069	35,069	2.91	9,317	27,143	2.91	5,580	19,793	3.55
Total	45,298	156,275	3.45	52,747	155,647	2.95	108,547	381,032	3.51

¹ Included in "Other States."

² Includes, 1913: Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia; 1914: Alabama, California, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia; 1915: Alabama, California, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

"The prices paid for crude barytes in 1915 varied considerably in the different States; thus in Georgia the average price was \$3.31 a short ton; in Missouri the price was \$4.05 a short ton, f.o.b. cars. These prices are higher than in 1914, but the average price did not advance as much as might have been expected, one factor in keeping it down appearing to be the opening of many deposits which have been idle for some time and whose output increased the supply in 1915. It is reported, however, that the demand for crude barytes by the manufacturers of lithopone, ground barytes and barium chemicals has been very brisk. These augmented uses for domestic material have had a marked influence on prices, and it is understood that there has been a further increase in the price of crude barytes in 1916.

"According to figures compiled from the reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 2,504 short tons of unmanufactured barytes were imported in 1915, which from the price given is believed to be crude barytes, though the tariff schedules are not entirely clear on that point. As will be seen from the following table, this is a reduction of approximately 22,000 tons from the imports of 1914, a reduction accounted for by the loss of imports from Germany.

Barytes Imported for Consumption, 1911-15

Year.	Quantity (short tons).	Value.	Year.	Quantity (short tons).	Value.
1911	20,214	\$36,643	1914	24,423	\$46,782
1912	26,186	52,467	1915	2,504	4,877
1913	35,840	61,409			

"The apparent consumption of crude barytes for 1915 was 111,051 short tons, the sum of the marketed production and imports, which exceeded the apparent consumption of 1914 by 33,881 short tons. Reports received by the survey indicate that of the marketed production of domestic barytes approximately 50 per cent was used by grinders, 40 per cent by manufacturers of lithopone and 10 per cent by makers of barium chemicals."

The Survey goes into detail on the character of the barytes as found in the deposits, on the methods of mining and preparing for market, and the marketing of barytes. "In Missouri most of the barytes passes through two and sometimes three hands before it reaches the consumer. The miner sells to a local buyer, most often a storekeeper, in exchange for goods. This buyer sells to a larger buyer having access to the railroad, who in turn sells to one of the larger selling companies or to the consumer. It is next to impossible to deal with the miners or even the first buyers. In the Eastern field conditions are not quite the same. Much of the mining is done by the owners or lessees of the property and the product is sold to large buyers or direct to consumer. In fact, many of the deposits in the Eastern States are worked by the consumers themselves, though some of these operators have barytes to sell.

Deposits of barytes were found in eighteen States and Alaska, though not all deposits are of commercial value. Alabama deposits were again worked in 1915 and the output sold to lithopone manufacturers. More are to be developed in 1916. In California the principal miner was the Barbour Chemical Company and the output was consumed at its chemical works at Melrose. No barytes was mined in Colorado in 1915 but probably will be produced later as it is intimated that two Denver companies are to undertake the manufacture of barium chemicals. The output of Georgia was about six times greater in 1915 than in 1914, amounting to 31,027 short tons, and was due largely to the operations of new companies. Operators increased from two in 1914 to six in 1915 and to eight

in the early part of 1916. The 7,753 short tons of barytes produced in 1915 in Kentucky were consumed mostly by makers of barium chemicals. During 1915, 39,113 short tons were marketed from Missouri, an increase of almost 6,000 tons over 1914. The greater part of this was sold as ground product. There were only two shippers in North Carolina for which reason the amount of production was not disclosed. Tennessee production was increased about 150 per cent in 1915, amounting to 25,074 short tons. Most of it was consumed by chemical manufacturers. The marketed production of barytes in Virginia was about three times as great as the output in 1914 and the whole amount produced by two operators in the southwestern part of the State. In 1915 the first shipment of barytes was made from Alaska. The owner of the deposit, Mr. Sulzer, reports that he will install a grinding plant at Lime Point and expects to market ground and floated barytes in 1916.

"For many years ground and floated barytes has been produced at various plants located in Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia," the report continues. "Prior to 1914 a small quantity of barium chemicals was made in the United States, though there is little published information relative to this industry. It would appear that practically all the barium chemicals heretofore used were imported from Germany, England or France.

"Reports received by the Survey from nine grinders, eight makers of lithopone and four barium chemical plants, producers in 1915, show that during the year 51,557 short tons of ground barytes, 46,494 short tons of lithopone and 8,823 short tons of barium chemicals made in the United States, were marketed. Barium chemicals were made at one plant each in California, Illinois, Tennessee and Virginia. Not all of the chemicals were made at each plant, in fact in some of them not more than three of the products are made. In view of the fact that some of the producing companies did not give values for their products

and further that the values given varied so widely, it is not deemed advisable, at this time to publish a total value for the output of barium chemicals. The imports of barium chemicals in 1915 were valued at \$282,094, a decrease of nearly 43 per cent from the 1914 imports."

The principal barium chemicals made in the United States are the binoxide, carbonate, chloride, hydroxide, nitrate and sulphate or blanc-fixe. There are no published accounts of the actual methods used in manufacturing the barium chemicals, but the processes are known to be intricate and require special study and application of chemical and physical knowledge when done on a commercial scale.

Uses of Barium Products

Ground barytes of the lower unbleached grades is sold to manufacturing chemists and to paint manufacturers for incorporation in colored mixed paints; it can also be used in the preparation of rubber and in other industries where a colored product is made. The bleached and floated barytes of the finer grades is used as a white pigment in the preparation of ready mixed white paints and as a filler for the chemical pigments. In the paper industry it is largely used in the manufacture of heavy, stiff materials such as playing cards, bristol boards, and the like.

Lithopone is sold and used as a white pigment for ready mixed paints, being particularly used for the preparation of what are called the "sanitary flat wall paints," which are used to a large extent. It is also used in some enamels and calamines, and in the rubber, paper, and cloth industries, where it is replacing barytes and some of the metallic pigments.

The barium chemicals have a wide variety of uses and may enter into the manufacture of other products. In the study of the industry the products have not been followed beyond the plants at which the chemicals are made from crude barytes. Barium binoxide or peroxide (BaO_2) apparently finds its principal market with the manufacturers of hydrogen peroxide, though some is believed to be used in the preparation of oxygen. This salt has the property of giving up part of its oxygen under certain conditions and of recombining with more oxygen under reverse conditions. This property is not, however, everlasting, and fresh supplies of the peroxide are frequently required.

Barium carbonate is used in the preparation of other barium chemicals—in rat poisons, as a water softener, in the manufacture of flat wall paints, and in the ceramic industry. Probably the last is its largest use at present. It is said that this material will fill the requirements of case-carbonizing steel, which was formerly filled by ground bone. Ground bone, which formerly commanded a price of \$60 a ton, has risen in price and the makers of case-carbonized steel have been in search of a substitute. The barium carbonate for this purpose must contain no sulphur, but may carry calcium and small amounts of other impurities. It is said that the demand should be several thousand tons a year.

Barium chloride is used in the preparation of other barium salts, as a water softener, a chemical reagent, particularly for the purification of table salt, to some extent in the ceramic arts, and in the preparation of rat poisons.

Barium hydroxide is used as a chemical reagent. It can be used in the refining of sugar, but on account of its poisonous nature is not often employed; another reason why it is not used is the difficulty of its regeneration from the carbonate which is formed by the reactions.

Barium monoxide has its principal use in the preparation of the binoxide and hydroxide. It is used to some extent in the manufacture of special glasses.

Barium nitrate is used as a chemical reagent in the preparation of "green fire" and green signal lights and in the manufacture of an explosive known as saxifragin.

Barium sulphate, usually sold under the name of blanc-fixe or permanent white, is a pigment extensively used in the paint industry, in the manufacture of highly glazed papers and of putty, and in the fabrication of rubber and of lake colors.

In the following list will be found the names and addresses of the principal people able to supply crude barytes:

J. N. Adams, Del Rio, Tenn.
Anson G. Betts & Co., Box 792, Asheville, N. C.
Big Tom Barytes Co., Cartersville, Ga.
Cahaba Mineral Co., Leeds, Ala.
H. C. Carter & Co., Halifax, Mo.
Carolina Barytes Co., Stackhouse, N. C.

A. H. Carr, Potosi, Mo.
Casey & McGregor, Potosi, Mo.
Cherokee Chemical Co., 109 Hollingsworth Street, Baltimore, Md.
L. E. Cole & Co., Blackwell, Mo.
J. F. Doherty, Sweetwater, Tenn.
Durex Chemical Co., 320 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
J. C. Finck Mineral & Milling Co., 101 Barton Street, St. Louis, Mo.

B. W. Gahagan, Stackhouse, N. C.
Georgia Peruvian Ocher Co., Cartersville, Ga.
Johnson Bros., Fletcher, Mo.
Krebs Pigment & Chemical Co., Newport, Del.
R. H. Langhorne, Evinston, Va.
Chas. L. Lawton, Bessemer City, N. C.
A. Long & Son, Cadet, Mo.
James Long, Potosi, Mo.
McCready & Cole, Blackwell, Mo.
H. J. Moore, Sweetwater, Tenn.
New Riverside Ocher Co., Cartersville, Ga.
Nulsen, Klein & Krause Manufacturing Co., Levee and Sidney Streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Paga Mining Co., Cartersville, Ga.
Pittsburgh-Potosi Lead Co., 5527 Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Point Milling & Manufacturing Co., Mineral Point, Mo.
Potosi Lead, Barytes & Mercantile Co., 721 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

W. T. Reavis & Sons, Henley, Mo.
South East Wisconsin Lead Co., Potosi, Mo.
South Leasing Co., Cartersville, Ga.
A. & C. Stackhouse, Stackhouse, N. C.
C. A. Stocking & Son, De Soto, Mo.
C. A. Sulzer, Sulzer, Alaska.
A. L. Taylor, Canon City, Colo.
Thompson-Weinman & Co., 100 William Street, New York, N. Y.
U. S. Barytes Co., Tiff, Mo.
Washington Land & Mining Co., 307 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.

White & Bro., Cadet, Mo.
The following list includes the manufacturers of lithopone who reported production in 1915 or prospective production in 1916:

Beckton Chemical Co., 3500 Grays Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
N. Z. Graves Corporation, 22-24 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Krebs Pigment & Chemical Co., Newport, Del.
Mantua Chemical Co., 3500 Grays Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
Midland Chemical Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
New Jersey Zinc Co., 55 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

The following companies report to the Survey that they had made barium chemicals during 1915 or were about to begin the manufacture of one or more of the chemicals early in 1916:

Barbour Chemical Works, 707 West Coast Life Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Baryta Manufacturing Co., 205 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.
Chemical Products Co., 616 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
Chicago Copper & Chemical Co., 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Clinchfield Products Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Durex Chemical Co., 320 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Elkhorn Chemical Co., Elsinore and Gilbert Avenues, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Globe Chemical Co., 1205 Regent Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lamar Chemical Works, 44-56 Lewis Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Port Morris Chemical Works, 141 Locust Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Rollin Chemical Co., Charleston, W. Va.

CHILE REQUIRES FORMULA DISCLOSURE

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, is inviting attention to a law passed on August 31, 1916, by the Chilean Chamber of Deputies authorizing the admission until January 1, 1917, of all drugs and pharmaceutical products not complying with the regulations contained in the new customs tariff of that country which requires that these must have their formulas printed on the label under penalty of payment of double import duty. Failure to observe this requirement has caused the detention of many consignments by the customs officials and has resulted in a shortage of such products in the Chilean market.

MRS. ELMA C. MENNEN DEAD

Mrs. Elma C. Mennen, president of the Gerhard Mennen Chemical Company of Newark, N. J., and widow of the founder of the business, died at Newark, N. J., October 25, as the result of an operation. Mrs. Mennen was, since the death of Gerhard Mennen, the active head of the business, which will remain in the hands of the family as heretofore. Her son, William G. Mennen, who has been active in the concern for the past eight years, will assume the management.

BRITISH DYE COMPANY EXPERIMENTING WITH VEGETABLE COLORS FROM INDIA

**Fairly Successful So Far Is the Report—Colors Have
Been Made Fast By Use of Suitable Mordants—
The Cocaine Restrictions**

LONDON, October 16 (By Mail)—Reference was made at the annual meeting last week of British Dyes (Limited) to the supply of indigo which is of course a matter of considerable importance to the textile industry of this country. The board has assisted by the supply of aniline oil in the manufacture of indigo, large quantities of which have been obtained from abroad, and distributed among indigo dye users. Efforts are being made to prevent over-lapping in dye producing, and the company is concentrating their efforts principally on the intermediate products. Regarding research in the textile industries, the opinion was expressed at the Congress of the Textile Institute, which met this week, that Germany had beaten this country in the past in colored dyes because of our neglect of the manufacturer, the chemist, and the technical schools. With real energy and determination we should be able to succeed in about ten years, but no industry was more hard to recover than the coal-tar industry.

British dye extract makers are being supplied with samples of the raw materials of Indian dyes, and are making experiments with them, the results, so far as one can see at present, being promising.

On this side there is a strong belief that the exploitation of India's natural dyes will yield results of much commercial value, and justify the large financial interest which is being invested, and the considerable expense which the Indian Government is going to in affording technical assistance. Many of the difficulties which hindered the development of this industry have now disappeared, and the work done in the investigation of India's natural dyes has mitigated the disadvantage suffered owing to the shortage of synthetic materials. It is considered by Government experts that certain colors will be able to hold their own against synthetic dyes, even in peace conditions. Of course, to attain this position it will be necessary to put these dyes on the market in the form of extracts, and experimental extraction is now going on. As an instance of the possibilities attaching to the indigenous dyes of India it has been proved that a fast, brilliant yellow can be obtained with the tesu or dhak flower with modern methods at a cost corresponding to six annas per pound for the equivalent German synthetic color, and as the price for this color before the war was Rs. 1-8-0 per pound there seems no reason why this extract should not hold its own. The Indian dyers will tell you that tesu is not fast—nor is it when dyed by their empiric methods. It is the application of modern scientific methods, including the provision of suitable mordants, or fixing agents, which is likely to renew the interest in indigenous dyes.

The restrictions on the use of cocaine, concerning which I have previously written, were referred to in Parliament this week when the Secretary of State for the Home Department was asked whether he intended to carry out his proposed restrictions on the use of the drug by un-registered chemists, and whether he was aware that 1,600 of what were called registered chemists, were not qualified, and got on the register when legislative provisions were made with regard to registration. The official reply was to the effect that the exemption which allowed unregistered dental practitioners to purchase solutions containing 0.1 per cent or more of cocaine had been extended to the 31st of October, and there was no need to extend the exemption beyond that date, as other efficient local anaesthetics will be available in sufficient quantities. The 1,600 chemists, who had been referred to, had a recognized status.

Another question asked in the House of Commons this week had reference to the importation of salicylates, a member seeking information as to the weight and value of the salicylates arriving in the United Kingdom in 1911 and the four following years, and as to how much of the total was imported from Germany. The President of the Board of Trade answered that salicylates are not separately recorded in the import statistics, but the actual declarations of importers in 1913 had been carefully examined and indicated the following total imports in that year: Salicylic acid, £10,703; sodium salicylate, £16,147; acetyl

salicylate, £3,518; aspirin, £20,096. The imports from Germany in 1913 were: Salicylic acid £10,375, sodium salicylate, £15,264, acetyl salicylate, £3,376, aspirin, £19,974. Quantities could not be given except in the case of sodium salicylate, of which 2,385 cwts. were declared, including 2,305 cwts. from Germany. No corresponding analysis of imports has been carried out for the other years specified.

An application by Mr. A. E. M'Cardell, of the firm of Messrs Oswald M'Cardell & Co., Rodney street, Manchester, manufacturing chemists, for a license to use an unsealed patent for employing percarbonate as a bleaching composition, was granted in the Patent Court this week. There had been a German application for the Patent by Messrs Hankel & Co., but it had not yet been granted, and the patent was vested in the Public Trustee.

Since my last letter the following new companies have been registered: Oxley and Hird Ltd., with a capital of £25,000 to carry on the manufacture of coal-tar products and colors, manufacturing chemists, druggists, etc., the subscribers and first directors being J. E. Oxley, and H. P. Hird, at Lighthouse, Heckmondwike road, Dewsbury; the Kirk Chemical Company, Ltd., to carry on the business indicated in the title with a capital of £15,000, the directors being, L. Blythe, W. A. J. Bussey and E. Dodd, the North Western Chemical Co., Ltd., with a capital of £10,000, with the same directors as the Kirk Chemical Company, registered offices 9 Market street, Church, Lancs; and the St. George's Chemical Co., Ltd., with a capital of £5,000 to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, sundriesmen, etc., and to adopt an agreement with H. W. L. Robinson, and R. H. Bethant, who are the first directors, with registered offices at Ashton street, Stepney.

PRICES FIRMER IN THE LONDON MARKET

Less Disposition to Shade Quotations—Delay Experienced in Obtaining Deliveries From the United States—Demand for Bromides Continues

LONDON, October 16 (By Mail)—The tone of our chemical and drug markets although quiet is firmer and there is less disposition on the part of sellers to reduce prices. The demand for bromides continues good and it is reported that some delay is being experienced in obtaining timely deliveries from your side. Shellac has given way further and acetic acid with order in hand can be obtained at still easier rates. Salicylates are slow of sale with an easy undertone. Pyrogallol is again cheaper. On the other hand we have to report a firmer market for paraldehyde, potassium permanganate, West India lime oil and chamomiles, all of which are higher on the week. Quinine is unchanged and there is a good inquiry for manufacturing qualities of cinchona bark.

ACETIC ACID—Glacial 99/100% is now obtainable forward at £130 pr ton.

ACETO-SALICYLIC ACID—Buyers have come forward more freely this week owing to a fire at one of our domestic factories. Quotations vary from 27s to 28s 6d pr lb for strict B. P. quality.

AMMONIA SULPHATE—Firm at £15 10s for delivery October-May for home consumption; Liverpool export price for 24%, £17 15s.

ARSENIC WHITE POWDER—Best grade is firm at £36.

BUCHU—The export figures for South Africa for July, 1916, are: 6,159 lbs against 1,101 lbs in July, 1915. Exports for the seven months to July 31 108,490 lbs against 123,323 lbs for the same period of 1915.

CITRIC ACID—Spot 2s 8½d.

TARTARIC ACID—Spot 2s 9d.

COCA LEAVES—Cables received from Java state that the shipments to Europe during September this year totalled 110 packages only, against 2,178 packages in 1915.

COCAINE—Appears to have been arrested in its downward career and manufacturers are inclined to demand higher prices forward. There are, however, only few transactions taking place at about 19s to 19s 6d pr oz.

LIME OIL—A good business is passing in West India at 9s pr lb.

LYCOPodium—More freely offered and orders could now be placed in the neighborhood of 4s pr lb.

SHELLAC—T. N. orange has declined from 125s to 118s spot, and for shipment October 114s; December, 113s 6d.

Drug and Chemical Markets

VEGETABLE OILS ARE HIGHER IN LONDON

Acid Salicylic and Salicylates Are Easier and the Demand Is Practically Nil Because Buyers Expect a Further Decline—Bromides Improving

LONDON, October 31—Bleaching powder is in strong demand at £25 a ton. Oils, particularly rape, linseed, coconut and cottonseed are dearer.

Copper sulphate is firmer. Shellac also firmer. Chloral hydrate, aspirin, salicylic acid and sodium salicylate are easier or lower. Anticipating a further decline, buyers are hesitating and the demand is practically nil.

Bromides are improving.

RESORCIN AND SALICIN ARE HIGHER

These Products Lead in Price Advance During the Past Week—Camphor Higher, Also Glycerin, Benzoic Acid, Tartaric and Citric Acids—Declines are Few in Number

A pronounced scarcity, together with further advances in the cost of production, resulted in a stronger attitude among holders here of resorcin and salicin, which led to price advances of \$2.75 and \$2 a pound, respectively. Small arrivals and higher markets, coupled with light spot supplies here, forced up values on Haarlem oil and manna. No relaxation of the demand and additional gains in prices of crude camphor are due principally to Japanese endeavoring to buy back contracts here. Prices on refined spot supplies have been forced up an additional 6 cents a pound.

Holders of botanical drugs advanced values on a few scarce articles and are looking for further rises in the market based on a continued prospective scarcity of stocks and rising primary markets, due to smaller productions. Arnica flowers led in the higher range of prices, followed by advances on Cartagena ipecac, false unicorn root and French marjoram leaves.

A renewal of demand from domestic users and exporters, together with smaller outputs and a further curtailment of spot stocks, influenced increased confidence in the future market, particularly for acids. Tartaric crystals, citric and benzoic acids scored notable gains in values. Some out-of-town houses which have been offering benzoic acid at lower figures recently have withdrawn their offerings of U. S. P. supplies. Oxalic and formic acids are decidedly firmer and held for higher figures.

Decreases in the production at primary sources, accompanied by marked shrinkages in spot stocks, led to important rises in values of essential oils. Among the foremost advances was a rise of 75c a pound on East Indian sandalwood, followed by notable gains on juniper berry, mustard and cajuput oils. Lemon oil also scored a fair advance, influenced by similar conditions and a marked rise in prices being named by shippers at primary markets for new crop oil for prompt shipment.

Some fair upward revisions of values have been established on miscellaneous articles, due principally to a larger export and domestic demand and notable enhancements in the cost of raw materials. Crude glycerin was again raised in value, which was also true of sugar of milk, gelatin, and corn syrup.

Norwegian codliver oil was reduced \$5 a barrel. Lower prices on acetanilid, menthol, lanoline and lycopodium were also quoted this week.

Among botanical drugs the articles mostly affected by price losses were senna pods, American saffron, wormwood leaves, cinchona red quills, Mexican sarsaparilla root and euphorbia pilulifera leaves.

The only important change in the nature of price reductions on chemicals was on sodium benzoate, which was lowered 75c a pound on supplies of U. S. P. granular.

The cut in values was attributed to keener selling competition, influenced by larger offerings and light buying orders.

In the absence of buyers and larger offerings at concessions in prices, a lower market for West Indian orange and bergamot oils was established, showing notable declines in spot quotations.

On board the French steamer *Chicago*, which sailed from Bordeaux for New York and put into Fayal with a fire in one of her holds, was a considerable quantity of perfumery and essential oils consigned to New York importers.

Acetanilid—A continued absence of buyers and lower offerings of supplies nearby afloat, resulted in a further depression on prices. Holders reduced quotations to 52½c @ 55c a pound showing a net loss for the week of 1½c a pound.

Acid, Benzoic—A stronger tone dominates the spot market, owing to a further reduction in the output, which resulted in a marked decrease in offerings. Holders in most quarters are asking an advance of 20c to \$9.50@9.60 a pound.

Acid, Citric—A renewal of buying interest, influenced stronger views of holders. This, together with smaller supplies and limited offerings by second hands, forced up values to 66c. In some quarters 67c@68c is being quoted by second hands and buyers are finding some difficulty in purchasing lots at 66c a pound, for immediate delivery.

Acid, Oxalic—The market for spot lots closed stronger and higher under limited offerings, due to a further decrease in stocks. Holders are asking higher values, ranging from 59c@60c a pound, and buyers are experiencing some difficulty in securing parcels at the quoted inside of range of figures.

Acid, Tartaric—A further curtailment of supplies of crystals and a more active inquiry from buyers, created a firmer sentiment among second hands. Holders are naming 1c higher to 70c@71c a pound for spot lots and offerings at 70c were limited to small lines.

Alcohol—Alcohol is in good demand at home and abroad. Denatured alcohol is very strong owing to higher cost of denaturants. No decline in prices of any grades of alcohol is anticipated until the European war ends. Holders are quoting denatured 180-proof at 50c@60c a gallon and 188-proof at 60c@62c a gallon.

Arnica Flowers—Reports from primary markets abroad noting a stronger market, which stimulated an active demand, influenced a rapid upward trend of values, which advanced 20c a pound. Sellers are quoting 85c@90c a pound and in some quarters distributors are looking for a further rise owing to spot stocks having decreased within narrow limits.

Arsenic—A stronger market is noted, owing to a material decrease in supplies, and a better inclination by buyers to replenish their stocks. Holders raised quotations ¼c to 6c@6¼c a pound.

Camphor—Domestic refiners announced a further rise in prices of 6c a pound for refined supplies in barrels and a similar advance on all other varieties. An unprecedented demand and a further gain in crude camphor values in Japan, are responsible for the marked strength of the spot market. Japanese refiners, according to reports, are unable to purchase additional crude camphor, and fearing they will be short of such supplies, to fill their outstanding contracts, are continuing to exert every effort here to buy back contracts booked for account of local buyers here.

Cinchona Bark—Recent larger importations and little buying interest manifested here, led to a general depression on values of spot lots of red quills. Offerings are more liberal at price concessions, which resulted in a decline of 5c to 30c@40c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Cod Liver Oil—Recent larger arrivals from Norway and a continued disinclination by local buyers to increase their purchases, influenced a weaker sentiment and selling competition among holders, which resulted in lower values. Offerings are being made at \$5 lower to \$130@135 a barrel for Norwegian spot lots, as to brand. Newfoundland oil closed unchanged at \$82@85 a barrel, as to brand.

Corn Syrup—The rising market for corn, influenced a

strong upward trend of the spot market. Inquiries from buyers are more active and sales show a marked gain, which resulted in fairly large inroads of spot supplies. Makers advanced quotations 10c to \$3.11 per 100 pounds, on the spot.

Euphorbia Pilulifera Leaves—The sentiment among holders of spot supplies is easier, which has been influenced by a general absence of a demand and a fair increase in spot stocks. Sellers lowered quotations 2½c to 22c@24c a pound.

False Unicorn Root—Owing to the stronger statistical position of the market and a better inquiry for spot supplies, which are scarce, prices stiffened showing a gain of 2c a pound. Holders are offering spot lots at 34c@36c a pound.

Glycerin—Further marked rises in prices of vegetable oils due to an active demand from glycerin makers, owing to a large influx of orders from both domestic and export buyers for refined and crude glycerin, added renewed strength and a higher level of values. Supplies of dynamite in drums and saponification loose as well as soap lye loose were raised by makers to 52c@54c, 41c@42c and 37c @38c a pound, respectively, while chemically pure in bulk and in cans is held at 52½c@54c and at 52c@54c a pound, respectively.

Guarana—A firmer tone of the spot market, due to a scarcity of stocks and fair inquiries from buyers, resulted in a gain of 5c a pound. Holders are quoting \$1.25@1.30 a pound, and offerings of supplies at \$1.25 were rather light finding ready takers.

Haarlem Oil—Small arrivals from Holland and higher values abroad, instilled a stronger sentiment among local importers. The demand being larger also influenced a marked upward trend of the market. Holders advanced values 10c to \$2.95@3 a gross for lots for immediate delivery.

Ipecac Root—A renewal of an active demand for supplies of Cartagena powdered and cut root, together with stronger primary market reports, resulted in a higher level of value. Holders advanced quotations on spot lots of cut root to \$1.90@1.95 and on powdered to \$2.20@2.25 a pound.

Lanolin—A marked reduction in prices was established on supplies of hydrous. The drop in values was attributed to a larger production, keener competition among sellers and a slow buying movement. Sellers are offering spot lots of 100 pounds freely at reduced figures ranging from 35c@40c a pound.

Lycopodium—A continued slow demand and keener selling competition among holders, who are somewhat anxious to realize, led to a reduction of 5c a pound in spot supplies. Offerings are more liberal at \$1.40@1.45 a pound, but this failed to stimulate buying on a larger scale.

Manna—Prices on both large and small flake spot supplies have scored a notable gain, based on higher primary markets and a material decrease in spot stocks. Offerings ranged from \$1.35@1.40 for small and \$1.65@1.70 a pound for large flakes.

Mastic Gum—The market is firmer, based solely on scant spot stocks and a better inquiry from buyers. More favorable reports from abroad also had a strengthening influence on values here. Holders in most quarters raised quotations 2c to 37c, while some sellers are naming up to 38c a pound.

Marjoram Leaves—The market for French leaves closed stronger on a higher cost of importation and prospects of meager supplies here in the near future. In most quarters, holders have raised quotations 3c to 28c, while some interests are asking up to 28½c@29c a pound.

Menthol—Advices from the primary market, noting lower values due to a slow demand there, and lack of buying interest locally, created a downward trend of prices on spot parcels. Sellers are offering supplies at reduced quotations, ranging from \$3.20@3.25 a pound. Owing to an increase in the selling competition among leading holders, a further decline in the market is generally looked for.

Oil of Bergamot—Prices eased off considerably, owing to a like decrease in values at primary sources and a further falling off of the demand. Offerings of new crop

oil were larger at lower figures for supplies for shipment from abroad. Importers reduced spot quotations 30c to \$5.25@5.40 a pound.

Oil of Juniper Berry—A further advance in prices has been established, based wholly on a pronounced scarcity of spot stocks. Some holders raised prices up to \$8.95 while others are quoting up to \$9.05 a pound for rectified. Twice rectified is being held at \$8.80@8.85 a pound.

Oil of Cajuput—A stronger market abroad and a material shrinkage in spot stocks, forced up values about 10c a pound on native oil supplies in bottles. Offerings are being made at 85c but some holders are refusing bids under 95c a pound, having increased confidence in higher values in the near future based on a scarcity of stocks.

Oil of Mustard—Another marked advance of \$2 a pound has been established on supplies of natural oil, while \$1 a pound higher is quoted on artificial parcels. The rise is wholly attributed to a marked scarcity of spot stocks and urgent inquiries from buyers. Sellers are naming \$22 @22.75, and \$20@20.75 a pound for natural and artificial respectively. Prior to the outbreak of the European war, supplies of natural oil sold at \$3.75 and artificial oil at \$1.25 a pound.

Oil of Orange—A decline of 15c a pound has been announced by holders of spot lots of West Indian oil, which was the result of recent large arrivals, and small buying orders locally, coupled with lower offerings from primary sources. Offerings have increased materially and sellers lowered values on spot parcels 15c to \$2.50@2.60 a pound.

Oil of Sandalwood—Holders are decidedly firmer in their views on values and some distributors have withdrawn their offerings, anticipating further price gains. Sellers advanced spot quotations 75c to \$10@10.50 a pound.

Resorecin—Quotations scored an important increase, based on a smaller production and spot stocks showing a material shrinkage. Holders are quoting \$2 higher to \$30 @32 a pound.

Saffron—The spot market suffered further weakness under a further accumulation of supplies and keener selling competition. Prices on American were reduced 5c to \$1.10@1.15 a pound, but sales were light.

Salicin—An enhanced cost of production and a larger demand, resulted in an important advance in values. Holders raised quotations on spot supplies to \$12@12.75 a pound for crystals in bulk and to \$12.80@13 a pound for supplies in cartons.

Sarsaparilla Root—An improvement of the demand for spot lots of Mexican root, and decidedly smaller stocks here, resulted in a higher level of values. Offerings were moderate at 2½c higher to 14c@14½c a pound.

Senna Pods—Recent accumulations of supplies and a slow demand, influenced a weaker sentiment among holders. Prices were lowered to 20c@25c a pound and in some quarters lower figures were accepted at firm bids covering round lots.

Sodium Benzoate—Offerings of U. S. P. spot lots have been lowered, due in part to light buying orders and some selling pressure among holders. Spot lots are being offered at a fair reduction in prices down to \$7.50 but up to \$8 a pound is being named by some dealers.

Squill Root—Larger stocks of powdered, which stimulated liberal offerings at price concessions, resulted in an established decline in quotations of about 2c a pound. Holders are asking from 20c@25c a pound for lots for immediate delivery.

Sugar of Milk—The high price of the raw material and a scarcity of supplies, led to the announcement of an advance of 1c a pound. Sellers are now quoting from 26c@27c a pound for spot lots.

Wormwood Leaves—A fair accumulation of spot supplies coupled with more anxiety by holders to market their stocks, caused an easier trend of values. Sellers lowered quotations 6c to 19c@20c a pound.

Wood Alcohol—The short supply of wood alcohol, due to a large consumption by dye makers, bids well to force values to still higher levels and at present, prices are entirely nominal, owing to an absence of offerings. Refined wood, 95 per cent, is held at 75c@77c and 97 per cent at 80c@85c a gallon, on the spot.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CHEMICAL BUYING IN LARGER VOLUME

A Good Undertone in the Market With Conditions Favoring Still Greater Strength—A Possible Remedy in Sight for Potash Scarcity

Transactions in industrial chemicals were running in good sized quantities, under the influence of which prices ruled steady with upward tendencies. Unless all signs are at fault the undertone of the market is particularly strong and surface conditions seem steadfast in their improvements. There is just enough uncertainty in many of the chemicals to prevent a too active participation of the speculators in the buying movements.

The vast expansion of the chemical industry in the year fast drawing to a close is almost positive assurance that the famine stage is past. There are a few items, however, in which a scarcity is still holding values at almost prohibitive prices. Remedial measures are under way and the enlargement of plant capacity on a wide diversification of items continues with unabated vigor. That there is no apparent fear of an immediate over-production needs no further evidence than the activities of some of the most conservative business concerns in the industry. There is no reason to doubt their ability to diagnose the situation, or their thorough understanding of the potentialities of the future.

The weakness of this country in potash chemicals bids fair to be partially overcome with the consolidation of the interests of two powerful factors in the development of Western potash possibilities. High potassium muriate stocks are diminishing rapidly and prices have reached \$450 a ton. This is reflected in an advance in price of nearly all potassium salts. On those that have advanced, the prices are already prohibitive and the demand is at a standstill as the use of other chemicals wherever possible has largely replaced them. This is particularly evident in the case of the bichromate, cyanide, nitrate, etc.

Quotations generally did not vary greatly from those of last week. The alkalis, bleach, soda ash, and caustic soda from appearances at the close are all on the advance. The trend in copper salts is also upward. Potassium chlorate is hovering around the prices recently quoted and the prussiates advanced. Stocks of sal ammoniac, white, sodium cyanide and mixture are all scarce and at higher quotations. A description of some of the important items with import and export statistics, where available, follow:

Acids—Sales of large volume were reported in all grades of sulphuric acid, but prices were practically unchanged. Slight concessions were made in nitric acid, while the muriatic held firm. The following are the prices usually quoted:

Muriatic, 18 degree, $1\frac{3}{4}c@1\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound; 20 degree, $1\frac{1}{2}c@1\frac{1}{4}c$; 22 degree, $2\frac{1}{4}c@2\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound.

Nitric, 36 degree, $5c@5\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound; 38 degree, $5\frac{1}{2}c@5\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound; 40 degree, $6c@6\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound; 42 degree, $6\frac{1}{2}c@6\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound.

Sulphuric, $1c@1\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound for 60 degrees, and $1\frac{1}{2}c@1\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound for 66 degree, spot. On contract. 66 degree, 93 per cent, \$23 a ton and 97 per cent, \$30 a ton.

Ammonium Muriate (sal ammoniac)—Scarcity of the white granular and the lump sal ammoniac has advanced quotations to $12c@14c$ and $20c@21c$ a pound, respectively. The gray is quoted at $8c@10c$ a pound according to quantity. Imports of all grades amounted to 178,012 pounds in August of this year, and 129,453 pounds in August, 1915. For the eight months ending August the imports compare as follows:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1914	5,883,704	\$298,534
1915	1,916,667	98,603
1916	1,396,278	99,269

Bleaching Powder—The bleaching powder market continues strong with a good demand for export and domestic consumption. Prices in second hands were quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound as the inside for bleach in domestic containers, while export drums were advanced to $6c$ a pound. Manufacturers rarely quote on spot delivery and then ask about $1\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound more than second hands. Contracts for 1917

are practically unobtainable. Cable advices say British dealers have advanced their prices to $6\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound.

Calcium Acetate—Manufacturers are delivering on contract at \$3.50 per cwt., and large quantities are going into the domestic production of acetone and acetic acid. In August, 1,335,781 pounds were exported as against 1,937,685 pounds in August of last year. Comparative imports for eight months follow:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1914	39,946,187	\$693,654
1915	15,600,640	403,432
1916	13,381,220	863,261

Copper Sulphate—Quotations on copper sulphate were advanced by some dealers and a range of from $9\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for small crystal 90-92 per cent to large crystal 98-99 per cent was heard. Exports amounted to 448,821 pounds in August of this year as against 164,116 pounds a year ago. For the eight months ending August 31 exports compare as follows:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1914	6,925,077	\$307,307
1915	10,073,476	444,554
1916	14,332,017	2,292,851

Potassium Chlorate—Prices of potassium chlorate varied somewhat according to seller. Offers were heard at $63c$ a pound, but in most instances holders were asking $65c@66c$ a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—The yellow prussiate was advanced to $67c$ a pound in certain quarters, an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound over quotations of last week. The red is also stronger with $\$2$ a pound as about the inside quotation. The shipments of prussiate of potash from Germany, according to statistics given out by the potash syndicate of that country, during the first nine months of 1916 surpassed by 230,000 tons, valued at 43,000,000 marks (\$10,750,000), those of the preceding year. The total shipments for this year are calculated to reach 900,000 tons with a valuation of 160,000,000 marks (\$40,000,000). Shipments in 1913, which included great amounts for exportation, totalled 1,100,000 tons. During the first nine months of this year German farmers were provided with 1,760,000 tons of kainite and 870,000 tons of potash fertilizing salts.

Saltpetre—Prices of saltpetre are firm at $30c@31c$ a pound due to the enhancing values of potassium muriate. Imports of the crude saltpetre show a big increase, but it is claimed that nearly all is used by makers of ammoniations and very little if any is diverted to the manufacture of the refined saltpetre. The imports in August amounted to 1,331,463 pounds, whereas none was imported in August a year ago. For the eight months ending August 31, the amounts for the last three years are as follows:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1914	2,229,856	\$74,743
1915	6,855	400
1916	9,258,084	1,187,063

Soda Ash—The market on soda ash stiffened considerably during the week as most quotations were advanced to $3\frac{1}{2}c@3\frac{3}{4}c$ per running pound for the light. Manufacturers say that they are not in a position to quote on spot and that the entire output for 1917 is practically sold on contract.

Soda, Caustic—Very little spot caustic soda, 76 per cent, was offered at less than $4c$ a pound and as the week advanced around $4\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound was asked by second hands. November-December shipments were offered at $\$3.90$ and $\$3.95$ per cwt. Apparently no contracts are being offered by the manufacturers at the old price of $1\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound basis of 60 per cent.

Sodium Bichromate—No great strength developed in the bichromate situation and sales were again made in considerable quantities at $23c$ a pound. Later $24c@24\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound was asked. Contracts for 1917 were quoted at $24c$ a pound by some manufacturers.

Sodium Cyanide—Several orders in the market are looking to be filled, but difficulty is experienced as both the sodium cyanide and cyanide mixture supplies have diminished greatly. Prices quoted range around $70c@72c$ a pound for either article. Imports for the first eight months in the last two years are as follows:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1915	3,640,488	\$567,731
1916	178,718	38,957

Color and Dyestuff Markets

DEMAND FROM CONSUMER FAIRLY ACTIVE

Large Quantities Absorbed Freely on Contract and for Spot—Vegetable Colors Fluctuate—Ocean Freight Rates Again a Factor

Consumers were fairly active in the dyestuffs market during the past week and relatively large quantities of coloring materials were absorbed both on contract and from spot offerings. Fluctuations in vegetable materials were a little more pronounced than in the preceding week, some advancing, some declining, and just a little uneasiness apparent in the position of others. Values of domestic and nearby products are in the main steady with sellers more generally disposed to accept the recent low ruling prices. Products from a distance continue to be ruled by higher primary prices and the ocean freight situation, too, is again becoming a factor. The carrying problem is also militating somewhat against the disposition of domestic manufactured products in foreign countries. In the case of logwood extract, \$1.50 per cwt., which is said to be the rate to European points, makes the cost of that product almost prohibitive in competition with their own products; the rate of the logs from producing countries to Europe being yet another factor in their favor.

In coal-tar coloring derivatives a situation has developed that may prove exceedingly detrimental to the domestic industry. High cost and scarcity of dyestuffs is not given so frequently as formerly as a contributory cause in the high cost of colored material. Instead it is now generally stated that goods dyed with American made dyes cannot be guaranteed. If a guarantee is desired, goods presumably dyed with foreign dyestuffs are offered but at higher prices. On the other hand there are some manufacturers, particularly of ready made garments, who guarantee the colors of all their materials. In almost every instance American manufacturers of coal-tar dyestuffs are guaranteeing all their products and it is intimated that concerted action is soon to be taken to combat the allegation that materials dyed with American made colors cannot be guaranteed.

A detailed report of some of the more important dyestuffs follow, with imports and export statistics from the August summary of foreign commerce.

Albumen—Prices for imported egg albumen are strong at 73c@76c a pound, but there is some discrepancy in quotations for shipment, which range from 68c@72c a pound, c.i.f. Dealers are under the impression that stocks in primary markets are a speculative proposition for the moment and that the high prices asked do not accord with the facts. It has been said that supplies of egg albumen held in China are in sufficient quantity to make for lower prices instead of the advances that have been asked. Imported blood albumen is around 36c@37c a pound while the domestic article ranges from 28c@35c a pound.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Quotations on aniline were again had as low as 25c a pound in quantity and 28c@30c a pound in small lots, and on the salts at from 35c to 40c a pound. No salts were imported during the month of August. Imports for the eight months ending August 31, for the last three years, compare as follows:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1914	1,887,950	\$133,201
1915	248,652	62,410
1916	20	4

Archil—Prices for archil had been up until recently when most dealers made reductions of from 5c to 10c a pound. Inquiries have been fairly numerous but very few sales were made. As now quoted prices range from 20c@25c a pound for the double to 30c@35c a pound for the concentrated extract.

Cudbear—A moderate business was done in cudbear and prices are holding at 30c@35c a pound for the English product.

Cutch—An increasing demand for cutch caused some dealers to advance prices on bales which they are now

quoting at 10½c@11½c, with boxes at 11c@12½c a pound. For the Borneo and catechu extracts up to 15c a pound was asked, and on low grades 7c a pound.

Divi-Divi—Spot stocks of divi-divi were reported as scarce and holders were asking as high as \$60 a ton for immediate delivery. On shipment, \$53@54 a ton was asked. Business is reported as good but higher freight rates are said to be mainly responsible for the higher cost, and may result in curtailed consumption.

Gambier—Values were a little stronger in gambier and shipments were offered at 8½c a pound, an increase of ¼c over last week's quotation. On spot 10c@10½c a pound was asked and for stocks afloat 9½c a pound. Cubes are very scarce on spot with prices up to 21c@22c a pound for No. 1 and on shipment 17½c@18c a pound. Imports of gambier have been considerably over those of former periods. In August imports amounted to 905,967 pounds, valued at \$81,948 as against 185,730 pounds, valued at \$8,364 in August, 1915. For the first eight months in the last three years the amounts and values were as follows:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1914	7,743,383	\$180,203
1915	7,229,276	306,970
1916	10,495,947	831,590

Indigo—Business has shown no great improvement at the prices now prevailing which are considered too high but made necessary by the new tariff. Prices range from \$1.05 for Madras to \$3.75 a pound for Borneo. Imports also show a falling off, amounting to 145,959 pounds which is a little more than half of the July imports and less than half of the June imports. In the last three years for the eight months ending in August imports were as follows:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1914	5,403,441	\$711,162
1915	4,745,766	1,689,402
1916	3,437,431	5,848,928

Logwood—Prices asked for Campeche logwood are apparently too high to tempt the trade who favor the good grades of Jamaica and Hayti at prices ranging from \$30 to \$40 a ton. Dealers in Campeche in the producing country are asking \$40@45 a ton, f.o.b. steamer. The solid extract was quoted at 35c@38c a pound, and the 51 degree extract at 20c@23c a pound. For hematine crystal 38c@42c a pound was asked and for the paste 25c@28c a pound. Imports of logwood for the month of August amounted to 22,358 tons, less by over 12,000 tons than in July, though considerably more than in August of last year, which amounted to only 2,074 tons. Comparative figures for the eight months ending August 31 are as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1914	14,509	\$178,322
1915	30,201	423,377
1916	155,243	5,027,278

Myrobalans—Business in myrobalans was reported as slow. Very little spot stocks were on hand and offers of shipment were made at \$53 a ton for J1s and \$48 a ton for J2s.

Sumac—Demand for sumac was again good and prices are higher. Some holders of spot stocks were demanding \$80 a ton while \$72@73 a ton was asked for shipment. Imports of sumac for August amounted to 635,395 pounds, valued at \$17,750, compared to 654,540 pounds valued at \$15,779 in August, 1915. For the eight months ending August 31, import quantities and values compare as follows:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1914	9,730,328	\$238,438
1915	9,475,796	228,596
1916	15,798,858	424,596

Russell & Company have opened offices at 99-101 Beekman street, where they will handle a full line of raw material for perfumers, toilet soap and flavoring extract manufacturers. C. A. Russell, head of the concern, was formerly with Ungerer & Company.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls. ....lb.	.52½ — .55	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)		Ergot, Russian .....lb.	.70 — .71
Acetone .....lb.	.22½ — .23	Borax, in bbls. ....lb.	.08 — .08¼	Spanish .....lb.	.73 — .75
Acetphenetidin .....lb.	.41.00 — 43.00	Bordeaux, Mixture-paste ....lb.	.03½ — .06	Ether, U.S.P., 1900 .....lb.	.15 — .20
Aconitine, ½ oz. ....ea.	— 1.60	Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.07 — .09	U.S.P., 1880 .....lb.	.22 — .27
Agar Agar .....lb.	.40 — .55	Bromine, bulk, technical .....lb.	— 1.40	Washed .....lb.	.18 — .26
Alcohol 188 proof. ....gal.	2.72 — 2.73	U. S. P. ....lb.	— 1.50	Eucalyptol .....lb.	.90 — 1.05
190 proof, U.S.P. ....gal.	2.74 — 2.75	Burgundy Pitch .....lb.	.04½ — .05	Formaldehyde .....lb.	.10 — .11
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof. ....gal.	2.72 — 2.74	Imported .....lb.	.24½ — .25	Fuller's Earth, powd. ....100 lbs.	.80 — 1.05
97 p.c., ref., 95 p.c. ....gal.	.75 — .77	Cadmium Bromide .....lb.	— 4.25	Gelatin, silver .....lb.	— —
Wood, p.c. ....gal.	.80 — .85	Iodide .....lb.	— 5.25	Gold .....lb.	— —
Denatured, 180 proof. ....gal.	.59 — .60	Metal sticks .....lb.	— 1.90	Glucose .....100 lbs.	2.45 — 2.50
188 proof .....gal.	.60 — .62	Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk .....lb.	12.00 — 12.25	Glycerin, C. P., bulk .....lb.	.52½ — .53
Aldehyde, com. ....lb.	.65 — .70	Bromide .....oz.	10.70 — 12.00	Drugs and bbls. added.	
Almonds, bitter .....lb.	.28 — .29	Citrate .....lb.	7.25 — 7.75	C. P. in cans .....lb.	.53½ — .54
Sweet .....lb.	.25 — .30	Phosphate .....lb.	17.50 — 17.55	Dynamite, drum included. ....lb.	.52 — .54
Meal .....lb.	.28 — .30	Sulphate .....lb.	18.80 — 18.85	Saponification, Loose .....lb.	.41 — .42
Alolin .....lb.	.80 — .85	Calcium Glycophosphate .....lb.	1.70 — 1.75	Soap, Lye, Loose .....lb.	.37 — .38
Aluminum Acetate .....lb.	.95 — 1.00	Hypophosphite .....lb.	.76 — .78	Grains of Paradise .....lb.	— —
Metallic .....lb.	1.62 — 1.65	Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.30 — .35	Glycerrhizin, Ammoniated .....lb.	3.40 — 3.60
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.	.27 — .32	Sulphocarbonate .....lb.	1.42 — 1.45	Goa Powder .....lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Ambergris, black .....oz.	10.00 — 15.00	Campior, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.lb.	— .80½	Grains of Paradise .....lb.	— —
Grey .....oz.	22.00 — 22.75	Square of 4 ounces .....lb.	— .81½	Guaiaacal, liquid .....lb.	15.00 — 15.90
Ammonium Acetate, cryst. ....lb.	.63 — .88	16's in 1-lb. carton .....lb.	— .83½	Carbonate .....lb.	— —
Benzoate .....lb.	5.20 — 5.70	24's in 1-lb. cartons .....lb.	— .83½	Salicylate .....oz.	1.55 — 1.80
Bichromate, C. P. ....lb.	1.15 — 1.25	Cases of 100 blocks .....lb.	— .81	Guarana .....lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Bromide, bulk .....lb.	1.00 — 1.01	Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs lb.	.82 — .82½	Haarlem Oil .....gross	2.95 — 3.00
Carb. Dom. ....lb.	.09½ — .10½	Monobromated .....lb.	2.80 — 2.85	Hexamethylenamine .....lb.	.65 — .70
Resub., Cubes .....lb.	.28 — .32	Cantharides, Chinese .....lb.	.95 — 1.00	Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime. ....lb.	.25 — .27
Fluoride .....lb.	.47 — .52	Powdered .....lb.	1.15 — 1.20	Pacific Coast, 1915, prime. ....lb.	.19 — .20
Hypophosphite .....lb.	— 1.85	Russian .....lb.	4.20 — 4.25	Hydrogen Peroxide .....gross	6.50 — 18.00
Iodide, U.S.P. ....lb.	4.15 — 4.20	Powdered .....lb.	4.75 — 5.00	Hydroquinone .....lb.	3.50 — 3.90
Molybdate .....lb.	— 5.50	Carbon Dioxide .....lb.	.06 — .07	Ichthyol .....lb.	12.00 — 18.00
Muriate, C.P. ....lb.	.19 — .19½	Disulphide, technical .....lb.	.07 — .08	Iodine, Resublimed .....lb.	4.20 — 4.35
Nitrate, Cryst .....lb.	.28 — .30	Castoreum .....lb.	— —	Iodoform, Powdered .....lb.	— 5.00
Gran. ....lb.	.28 — .30	Cerium Oxalate .....lb.	.60 — .61	Crystals .....lb.	— 5.50
Oxalate .....lb.	.85 — .95	Chalk, prec. light, English. ....lb.	.04½ — .05	Iron Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.55 — 1.70
Persulphate .....lb.	.90 — 1.00	Heavy .....lb.	.03½ — .04½	Perchloride .....lb.	.17 — .22
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....lb.	.55 — .60	Chloral Hydrate .....lb.	1.28½ — 1.45	Sub-sulphate .....lb.	.18 — .22
Salicylate .....lb.	3.25 — 3.50	Charcoal Willow, powd .....lb.	.04 — .05	Isinglass, American .....lb.	.75 — .80
Amyl Acetate .....gal.	4.65 — 4.80	Wood, pow'd .....lb.	.03½ — .05	Russian .....lb.	5.25 — 5.45
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....lb.	15. — .20	Chlorine liquid .....lb.	.15 — .25	Kamala, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Needle powder .....lb.	.15 — .16	Chloroform .....lb.	.50 — .59	Kaolin .....lb.	.02 — .03
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent .....lb.	.48 — .49	Chrysarobin .....lb.	6.25 — 6.45	Kola Nuts, West Indian .....lb.	.10 — .12
Free sulphur .....lb.	.72 — .76	Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals oz.	.87 — .95	Lanolin, hydrous, cans .....lb.	.35 — .40
Crimson .....lb.	19.50 — 20.00	Salicylate .....oz.	Nominal	Anhydrous, cans .....lb.	.52 — .55
Antipyrine, bulk .....lb.	.08 — .09½	Sulphate .....oz.	— .35	Lead Carbonate, med. ....lb.	.45 — .50
Powdered .....lb.	.12 — .15	Cinchonine, Alk. crystals .....oz.	— .20	Chlide .....lb.	.55 — .60
Areca Nuts .....lb.	.16 — .18	Salicylate .....oz.	Nominal	Iodide .....lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Arsenic, red .....lb.	.65 — .69	Sulphate .....oz.	— .12	Licorice, Mass, Syrian .....lb.	.21 — .21½
White .....lb.	.06 — .06½	Cinnabar .....lb.	— —	Stick, bbls., Corigliano .....lb.	.30 — .50
Atropine, Alk. ....oz.	55.00 — 56.00	Civet .....lb.	2.00 — 2.25	Lithium Benzoate .....lb.	8.00 — 8.25
Sulphate .....oz.	50.00 — 52.00	Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison) lb.	.42 — .46	Carbonate .....lb.	1.02 — 1.05
Balm of Gilead Buds .....lb.	.22 — .23	Oleate .....lb.	.82 — .95	Salicylate .....lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Barium Carb. prec. ....lb.	.15 — .25	Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk. ....oz.	4.25 — 4.50	London Purple .....lb.	— —
Caustic Hydrate, C.P. ....lb.	— .20	Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.) .....lb.	— 1.55	Lupulin, U.S.P. ....lb.	2.25 — 2.90
Chlorate .....lb.	— —	Cocoa Butter, bulk .....lb.	.40 — .41	Regular .....lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Bay Rum, Porto Rico .....gal.	1.70 — 1.80	Cases, fingers .....lb.	.43 — .45	Lycopodium .....lb.	1.40 — 1.45
St. Thomas .....gal.	2.85 — 3.00	Codeine, alkaloid, bulk .....oz.	9.40 — 9.60	Magnesium Carbonate, cs. ....lb.	.21 — .23
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)		Ounces .....oz.	9.40 — 9.50	Glycerophosphate .....lb.	4.45 — 4.50
Benzine, steel bbls. ....gal.	— .22	Eighths .....oz.	9.60 — 9.75	Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.60 — 1.72
Wood bbls. ....gal.	— .25	Phosphate, bulk .....oz.	7.35 — 7.55	Peroxide .....lb.	.70 — .80
Benzol, pure white .....gal.	.60 — .65	Sulphate, bulk .....oz.	7.75 — 7.95	Salicylate .....lb.	— —
90 per cent .....gal.	.65 — .70	Collodion, U.S.P. ....lb.	.31 — .32	Sulphate, Epsom Salts.	
Benzonaphthol .....oz.	2.65 — 2.85	Flexible, U.S.P. ....lb.	.37 — .42	Domestic, in bbls. ....100 lbs.	1.87 — 2.00
Berberine Sulphate .....oz.	1.80 — 1.90	Colocynth, Trieste, whole .....lb.	.20 — .21	Manganese Glycero-phos. ....lb.	— 4.50
Beta Naphthol .....lb.	1.00 — 1.10	Powdered .....lb.	.24 — .28	Peroxide .....lb.	.70 — .75
Bismuth, Citrate .....lb.	— 3.50	Pulp, U. S. P. ....lb.	.60 — .64	Sulphate .....lb.	.45 — .50
Salicylate .....lb.	— 3.90	Spanish Apples .....lb.	— —	Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.60 — 1.72
Subcarbonate .....lb.	3.40 — 3.75	Copper Chloride, pure cryst. ....lb.	.55 — .60	Manna, large flake .....lb.	1.65 — 1.70
Subgallate .....lb.	2.80 — 2.95	Oleate, pow'd (20%) .....lb.	— 1.50	Small flake .....lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Subnitrate .....lb.	2.85 — 3.10	Cotton Soluble .....lb.	.79 — 1.00	Sorts .....lb.	.38 — .42
Subiodide .....lb.	— 5.25	Coumarin, refined .....lb.	9.75 — 10.50	Menthol, Japanese .....lb.	3.20 — 3.30
Tannate .....lb.	— 5.50	Cream of Tartar, cryst .....lb.	— .40	Recryst .....lb.	5.10 — 5.25
Valerate .....lb.	— 3.50	Powdered, 99 p.c. ....lb.	— .40½	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. ....ea.	80.00 — 81.00
		Cresote, Beechwood .....lb.	2.25 — 2.30	Bisulphate .....lb.	— 1.18
		Cresote carbonate .....lb.	— —	Iodide, green .....lb.	— 4.10
		Cresol, U. S. P. ....gal.	1.35 — 1.40	Red .....lb.	— 4.10
		Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste .....lb.	.26 — .27	Yellow .....lb.	— 4.20
		Jewelers large .....lb.	.65 — .69	Blue Mass .....lb.	— .58
		Small .....lb.	.51 — .52	Powdered .....lb.	— .60
		French .....lb.	.26 — .27	Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c. ....lb.	— .61
		Dextrin, imported, Potato .....lb.	.12 — .13	50 p.c. ....lb.	— .83
		Domestic Potato .....lb.	.08 — .09½	Calomel, American .....lb.	— 1.36
		Corn, bgs. ....lb.	3.65 — 3.70	Corrosive Sublimate cryst. ....lb.	— 1.28
		Dover's Powder .....lb.	2.55 — 2.65	Powder .....lb.	— 1.23
		Dragon's Blood Mass .....lb.	.22 — .23	Red Precipitate .....lb.	— 1.49
		Reeds .....lb.	.75 — .80	Powder .....lb.	— 1.59
		Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70 — 3.75	White Precipitate .....lb.	— 1.59
		Tabss., 5 gr. ....100s	— 1.05	Powder .....lb.	— 1.64
		Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph),		Methylene Blue .....lb.	14.00 — 15.00

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.20	—	.22	Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	—	.12	Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.67
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	6.50	—	6.80	Caodylate	oz.	1.90	—	2.00	Powder	lb.	—	—	.67½
1-oz. vials	oz.	6.55	—	6.60	Citrate	lb.	.60	—	.62	Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.75	—	.80
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes, oz.	oz.	6.75	—	6.80	Benzoate, granulated	lb.	7.50	—	8.00	Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	—	1.50
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes, oz.	oz.	6.80	—	6.85	Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	—	.04	German	lb.	—	—	—
Diacyl hydrochloride ½oz. oz.	oz.	7.45	—	7.70	Amer., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.02	—	.03	Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	—	.11	Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80	—	.81	Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	—	1.30
Irish	lb.	.08	—	.12	Glycerophosphate crystals.	lb.	2.55	—	2.60	Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	—	5.00
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	—	8.50	Hypophosphite	lb.	.01¾	—	.02¾	Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150.	oz.	.22	—	.29
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	—	15.00	Hypophosphite, U. S. P.,	lb.	—	—	—	Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	—	2.45
Grain, Cab.	lb.	12.00	—	14.50	gran.	lb.	—	—	1.10	Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	—	.40
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—	19.00	Iodide	lb.	3.50	—	3.55	Dilute	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—	16.50	Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	—	.06	Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Synthetic	lb.	11.00	—	12.00	Recrystallized	lb.	.09	—	.12	U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	—	.45
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	—	.10	Dried	lb.	.20	—	.28	Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	—	.95
Balls	lb.	.08	—	.10	Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	—	.05½	Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	—	7.40
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate.	lb.	.18	—	.19	Tungstate	lb.	1.55	—	1.50	Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
Sulphate	lb.	.22	—	.23	Salicylate bulk	lb.	23½	—	.26	Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.06½	—	.07	Spermaceti	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.10½	Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	—	.52	Oleic, purified	lb.	.50	—	.55
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—	11.50	Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	—	.50	Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.55	—	.60
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—	11.55	Ether Comp.	lb.	—	—	1.65	Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	—	.60
Granular	lb.	—	—	12.50	Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	—	.48	Picric, kegs	lb.	.90	—	1.20
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	12.50	Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.75	—	2.80	Phosphoric	lb.	.30	—	.33
Orthoform	oz.	—	—	1.35	Potato	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	1.50	Powdered	lb.	.06½	—	.07	Crystall, bottles	lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Papain	lb.	3.25	—	3.45	Storax, liquid	lb.	2.00	—	2.05	Pyroigneous, purified	lb.	.15	—	.18
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	gal.	3.25	—	3.30	Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	—	1.25	Crude	gal.	.25	—	.30
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	—	.33	Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	—	.81	Salicylic bulk	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03½	—	.04½	Iodide	lb.	.35	—	.40	Stearic	lb.	.14	—	.17
Cream	lb.	.05½	—	.05¾	Nitrate	lb.	.32	—	.35	Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	—	.07
Lily white	lb.	.07½	—	.08½	Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	—	.14
Snow white	lb.	.11½	—	.11¾	Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk.	oz.	—	—	1.08	Tannic, U. S. P., bulk.	lb.	—	—	1.00
Phenolphthalein	lb.	21.00	—	21.10	Powder	oz.	—	—	1.05	Tartaric Crystals	lb.	—	—	.46
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	—	.80	Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	—	2.65	Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.45
Red	lb.	—	—	1.00	Sulphate	oz.	.90	—	.95	Trichloroacetic	lb.	4.35	—	4.55
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	—	.90	Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.26	—	.27	Valeric	lb.	2.45	—	3.00
Piperidine	oz.	.85	—	.90	Sulphonal	oz.	.50	—	1.15					
Piperin	oz.	.55	—	.60	Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—	16.00					
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	—	2.80	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—	14.50					
Poppay Heads	lb.	.80	—	.80	Sulphur, Coml.	100 lbs.	1.35	—	1.60					
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	—	1.26	Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	—	2.50					
Bicarb	lb.	1.25	—	1.40	Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	—	2.70					
Bisulphate	lb.	.75	—	.85	Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	—	2.25					
C.P.	lb.	1.35	—	1.36	Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	—	.35					
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.50	—	1.55	Washed	lb.	.08	—	.10					
Citrate, bulk	lb.	.60	—	1.00	Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	—	.04					
Glycerophosphate	oz.	2.05	—	2.10	Purified	lb.	.12	—	.15					
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	—	1.52	Tamarind, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	—	.04					
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.50	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	—	.25					
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—	.25	North Carolina, 1 pt.	oz.	.75	—	.75					
Nitrate (Saltpeper)	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	—	.63					
Permanganate	lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Casks	lb.	.50	—	.54					
Salicylate	lb.	.50	—	.60	Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	—	.54					
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.60	—	.75	Terpineol	lb.	.75	—	.90					
C.P.	lb.	.75	—	.85	Thymol, crystals	lb.	9.50	—	10.00					
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.02	—	.03	Iodide	lb.	9.75	—	10.00					
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	.02	—	.03	Tin, crystals	lb.	.29½	—	.30					
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	—	2.50	Bichloride	lb.	1.2½	—	.14					
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	—	.13½	Oxide	lb.	.44	—	.46					
Rasped	lb.	.10	—	.11	Toluol, pure	gal.	2.25	—	3.00					
Powdered	lb.	.11½	—	.12	Commercial	gal.	2.00	—	2.25					
Quinine, 100 oz. tins.	oz.	—	—	.50	Turpentine, Venice, True.	gal.	3.00	—	3.10					
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.50½	Artificial	lb.	.11½	—	.12					
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.51	Spirits, See Naval Stores.	lb.	.55	—	.59					
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.52	Vanillin	lb.	.55	—	.59					
1 oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.55	Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist.	gal.	.53	—	.56					
Second hands	oz.	.47	—	.50	bbl.	lb.	.22	—	.25					
Amsterdam	oz.	—	—	.50	Med.	lb.	.30	—	.35					
German	oz.	—	—	.50	Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	—	.26					
Java	oz.	.47	—	.50	Chloride	lb.	.13	—	.14					
Resorcin crystals	lb.	35.00	—	36.00	Iodide	lb.	5.50	—	5.75					
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	—	.35	Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	—	.50					
Rose Water, triple dist. dem.	lb.	.60	—	.61	Oxide	lb.	.12½	—	.14					
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	—	.04	Permanganate	lb.	4.75	—	5.00					
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	—	21.25	Salicylate	lb.	—	—	.325					
Safrol	lb.	—	—	—	C.P.	lb.	.15	—	.18					
Salicin, bulk	lb.	12.00	—	12.75	Sulphate	lb.	.06½	—	.07					
Salol, bulk	lb.	3.25	—	3.30										
Second hands	lb.	3.25	—	3.30										
Sandalwood	lb.	.13	—	.17										
Ground	lb.	35.50	—	41.50										
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	38.50	—	42.50										
Powdered	lb.	2.50	—	2.80										
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.70	—	3.00										
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.26										
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.60	—	.61										
Silver Chloride	oz.	.42½	—	.43½										
Nitrate	oz.	.40	—	.41										
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.96	—	1.00										
Oxide	lb.	15¼	—	.16										
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.11	—	.12										
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11½	—	.12½										
Green, pure	lb.	.08	—	.09½										
Ordinary	lb.	.25	—	.27										
Powdered	lb.	.11	—	.13										
Mottled, pure	lb.	.08	—	.09½										
Ordinary	lb.	.08	—	.09½										

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.			
Artificial	lb.	5.55	—	6.45
Amber, crude	lb.			
Rectified	lb.			
Anise	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Bay	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Bergamot	lb.	5.25	—	5.40
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.50	—	3.80
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	—	3.15
Cade	lb.	.55	—	.65
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs. lb.	lb.	.85	—	.95
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	—	.14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	—	.18
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.50	—	4.55
Caraway	lb.	3.10	—	3.25
Cassia, 75/80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	—	1.32
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.90	—	.95
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14	—	.15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy lb.	lb.	20.00	—	21.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums lb.	lb.	.47	—	.50
Java	lb.	.85	—	.90
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Bottles	lb.	1.28	—	1.29
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.80	—	10.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.20	—	3.25
Cumin	lb.	4.05	—	4.15
Eriogon	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.64½	—	.70
California	lb.			
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.80	—	3.90
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	—	3.35
Turkish	lb.	3.25	—	3.65
Gingergrass	lb.	1.70	—	2.00
Ginger	lb.	6.45	—	7.00
Hemlock	lb.	.52	—	.60
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	8.95	—	9.85
Twice rect.	lb.	8.80	—	
Wood,	lb.	1.35	—	1.65
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	—	4.15
Spike	lb.	1.20	—	1.45
Garden	lb.	.80	—	.85
Lemons	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	—	.85
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75	—	2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.82	—	3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Malefern	lb.			
Mustard, natural	lb.	22.00	—	22.75
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—	20.75
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	50.00	—	53.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—	65.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—	30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.05	—	1.07
Orange, bitter, W. Indian. lb.	lb.	2.20	—	2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	—	2.65
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	—	3.15

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Origanum	lb.	18	—	23	Simaruba	lb.	15	—	17	Henna	lb.	10 1/4	—	12
Patchouli	lb.	13.00	—	15.00	Soap, whole	lb.	15	—	15 1/4	Horehound	lb.	20	—	22
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	—	1.80	Cut	lb.	15	—	15 1/4	Jaborandi	lb.	18	—	21
Imported	lb.	1.20	—	1.45	Crushed	lb.	10 1/4	—	10	Laurel	lb.	18	—	21
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.20	—	2.25	Tonga	lb.	40	—	41	Life Everlasting	lb.	05 1/4	—	05 1/4
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Wahoo of Root	lb.	25	—	32	Iverwort	lb.	24	—	25
French	lb.	6.00	—	6.45	of Tree	lb.	12	—	14	Lobelia	lb.	07 1/4	—	08
Pimento	lb.	1.70	—	1.80	Willow, Black	lb.	08	—	10	Lovage	lb.	30	—	35
Pine Needles	lb.	85	—	90	White	lb.	12	—	15	Matico	lb.	23	—	29
Rhodium	lb.	3.00	—	5.00	White Pine	lb.	04 1/4	—	05	Marjoram, German	lb.	40	—	41
Rose, Natural	oz.	13.50	—	14.00	White Poplar	lb.	03 1/4	—	04 1/4	Peppermint	lb.	28	—	28 1/4
Synthetic	lb.	2.70	—	3.00	Wild Cherry	lb.	05 1/4	—	07 1/4	Peppermint, American	lb.	14	—	16
Rosemary, French	lb.	73	—	83	Witch Hazel	lb.	05	—	06	Pichi	lb.	12	—	14
Saflor	lb.	40	—	42						Prince's Pine	lb.	08	—	10
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	10.00	—	10.30						Plantain	lb.	10	—	11
West Indian	lb.	3.30	—	3.50						Pulsatilla	lb.	4.00	—	4.90
Sassafras, natural	lb.	27	—	28						Queen of the Meadow	lb.	07	—	09
Artificial	lb.	—	—	—						Rose, red	lb.	1.40	—	1.60
Savin	lb.	1.90	—	2.00						Rosemary	lb.	06	—	08
Spearmint	lb.	1.50	—	1.55						Rue	lb.	40	—	50
Spruce	lb.	2.20	—	2.30						Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Tansy	lb.	1.30	—	1.35						Griming	lb.	—	—	65
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.50	—	1.55						Greek	lb.	08	—	08 1/4
White, French	lb.	2.45	—	3.00						Spanish	lb.	07	—	07 1/4
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.95	—	5.40						Savory	lb.	60	—	65 1/4
Heavy	lb.	3.85	—	4.00						Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	55	—	59
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	1.50	—	1.60						Half leaf	lb.	43	—	44
Synthetic bulk	lb.	2.50	—	2.70						Siftings	lb.	39	—	41
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.40	—	2.45						Powdered	lb.	20	—	29
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.90	—	3.05						Tinnevely	lb.	30	—	35
Wormwood	lb.	10.00	—	22.00						Pods	lb.	08	—	10 1/4
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	30.00	—	37.00						Squaw Vine	lb.	15	—	17
Manila	lb.	25.00	—	30.00						Skulcap	lb.	18	—	22
Artificial	lb.	15.00	—	25.00						Spearmint, American	lb.	08	—	11
										Stramonium	lb.	08	—	11
										ansy	lb.	11	—	11 1/4
										hyme	lb.	05 1/4	—	06 1/4
										Uva Ursi	lb.	06	—	07
										Water Pepper	lb.	04 1/4	—	06
										Wintergreen	lb.	08	—	09
										Wormwood	lb.	19	—	20
										Yerba Santa	lb.	07	—	08

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	6.25	—	6.75
Capsicum	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Ginger	lb.	—	—	—
Lupulin	lb.	—	—	—
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Pepper	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	15.00	—	25.00
Orris	lb.	—	—	—

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	51	—	54
South American	lb.	5.00	—	5.02
Fir, Canada	gal.	74	—	82
Oregon	gal.	3.50	—	3.90
Peru	lb.	37	—	38
Tolu	lb.	—	—	—

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	39	—	50
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	18	—	19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	13 1/2	—	15
of Tree	lb.	09 1/2	—	10
Buckthorn	lb.	20	—	25
Calisaya	lb.	19	—	28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	08	—	11
Carcara quills	lb.	25	—	26
Siftings	lb.	12	—	14
Chestnut	lb.	05	—	06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	30	—	40
Broken	lb.	30	—	32
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	35	—	40
Broken	lb.	30	—	31
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	25	—	26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	18	—	19
Maracabo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—	—
Cordurango	lb.	19	—	20
Cotton Root	lb.	07	—	08
Cramp	lb.	07	—	08
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	06	—	08
Elm, grinding	lb.	08 1/2	—	11
Select, bals.	lb.	16	—	19
Ordinary	lb.	11	—	12
Hemlock	lb.	05	—	06
Lemon Peel	lb.	05	—	06
Mezereon	lb.	26	—	30
Oak, red	lb.	08	—	10
White	lb.	03	—	05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	04	—	04 1/4
Sweet	lb.	06 1/4	—	07 1/4
Trieste	lb.	10	—	11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	10	—	12
Northern	lb.	10	—	11
Pomegranate	lb.	25	—	26
of Fruit	lb.	30	—	32
Quabacho	lb.	50	—	50 1/4
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	11	—	16
Select	lb.	15	—	16

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	22	—	24
St. Ignatius	lb.	18	—	21
St. John's Bread	lb.	04 1/4	—	05
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	50	—	55
Para	lb.	60	—	65
Surinam	lb.	4.95	—	7.00
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Cuts	lb.	2.60	—	3.40
Bourbon	lb.	3.20	—	3.45
South American	lb.	—	—	—
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Green label	lb.	—	—	—

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	42	—	45
XX	lb.	46	—	50
Powdered	lb.	04 1/4	—	05 1/4
Fish	lb.	12	—	12 1/2
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	04 1/4	—	05
Juniper	lb.	05	—	05 1/4
Laurel	lb.	09	—	11
Poke	lb.	12	—	13
Prickly Ash	lb.	06	—	08 1/4
Saw Palmetto	lb.	70	—	80
Sloe	lb.	04	—	04 1/4
Sumac	lb.	—	—	—

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	85	—	90
Powdered	lb.	69	—	78
Borage	lb.	92	—	100
Calendula	lb.	95	—	100
Chamomile, German	lb.	53	—	58
Hungarian	lb.	55	—	60
Belgian	lb.	50	—	52
Roman	lb.	53	—	59
Spanish	lb.	15	—	17
Clover Tops	lb.	13	—	15
Dogwood	lb.	15	—	16
Elder	lb.	—	—	—
Insect, open	lb.	26	—	27
Closed	lb.	40	—	44
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	16	—	18
Powd. Flowers	lb.	22	—	29
Koussou	lb.	34	—	39
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	1.22	—	1.25
Select	lb.	1.00	—	1.02
Linden, with leaves	lb.	06	—	07
Malva, blue	lb.	36	—	40
Mullein	lb.	50	—	54
Orange	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	10.95	—	11.20
Patchouli	lb.	—	—	—
Poppy, red	lb.	—	—	—
Saffron, American	lb.	—	—	—
Valencia	lb.	—	—	—
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	06	—	07
Balmory	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Bay, true	lb.	1.50	—	1.70
Belladonna	lb.	06	—	07
Boneset, leaves anl tops	lb.	10	—	14
Broom Tops	lb.	1.20	—	1.22
Buchu, short	lb.	1.25	—	1.27
Long	lb.	2.70	—	2.80
Cannabis Indica	lb.	06	—	10
Catnip	lb.	59	—	64
Chestnut	lb.	30	—	31
Chiretta	lb.	35	—	40
Coca, Huancu	lb.	20	—	21
Truxillo	lb.	19 1/4	—	21
Coltsfoot	lb.	08	—	12
Conium	lb.	13	—	14
Corn Silk	lb.	08	—	08 1/4
Damiana	lb.	40	—	60
Deer Tongue	lb.	06	—	08
Digitalis	lb.	22	—	24
Dandelion	lb.	06	—	08
Eucalyptus	lb.	06	—	08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	06	—	08
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	—	—	—
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—	—
Russian	lb.	—	—	—

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	—	.73
Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.78
German	lb.	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	.76	—	.79
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	—	.43
Whole	lb.	.35	—	.40
Angelica, American	lb.	.15	—	.16
German	lb.	.15	—	.19
Arnica	lb.	.55	—	.60
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	—	.08
Bermuda	lb.	.49	—	.50
St. Vincent	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	—	.06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	—	.06
Belladonna	lb.	5.00	—	5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	—	3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	10	—	11 1/4
Bitter	lb.	.19	—	.25
Blueflag	lb.	.22	—	.24
Bryonia	lb.	3 1/2	—	4
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	—	.40
American	lb.	.24	—	.40
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	—	3.00
Unbleached	lb.	2 1/4	—	2.4
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/4
Blue	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	—	2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	12	—	12 1/4
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	—	.16
Culver's	lb.	08 1/2	—	10
Cranebill	lb.	.05	—	.06
Powdered	lb.	.11	—	.12
Dandelion, German	lb.	.32	—	.35
American	lb.	.28	—	.29
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.50	—	.60
Elecampane	lb.	10	—	10 1/4
Galangal	lb.	10	—	12
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	—	.07
Geranium	lb.	.17	—	.18
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.22
Geranium	lb.	.06	—	.07
Ginger, African	lb.	03 1/4	—	.08 1/4
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.15	—	.17
Bleached	lb.	.21	—	21 1/4
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	—	6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	—	6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Golden	lb.	5.35	—	5.45
Powdered	lb.	5.65	—	5.70
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	—	.45
Hellebore, white	lb.	.40	—	.44
Powdered	lb.	.23	—	.24
Black	lb.	.15	—	.17

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Sulphur crude, f. o. b.	
Baltimore	—30.50
Sulphuric Acid	
60 deg. ....lb.	.094 — .01
66 deg. carboys. per 100 lbs.	1.25 — 1.50
Oleum 20 p.c. ....lb.	.0194 — .02
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75 — 3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.73 — .76
Blood	lb.	.32 — .40
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	— .05
Annatto, fine	lb.	.32 — .35
Seed	lb.	.14 — .17
Camwood	lb.	.17 — .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.65 — .70
Cudbear, French	lb.	— —
Concentrated	lb.	.40 — .45
English	lb.	.30 — .35
Cutch, bales	lb.	.10 1/2 — .11 1/2
Boxes	lb.	.11 — .12 1/2
Divi-Divi	ton	52.00 — 60.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15 — 1.50
Fustic Stick	ton	18.00 — 20.00
Young, root	ton	— —
Gambier Spot	lb.	.10 — .11
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.25 — 3.75
Oudes	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.50 — 3.25
Kurpals	lb.	2.75 — 3.25
Madras	lb.	1.05 — 1.25
Logwood, stick	ton	25.00 — 50.00
Roots	ton	— —
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22 — .25
Myrobalans	ton	50.00 — 54.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.57 — .60
Chinese	lb.	.20 — .23
Persian Berries	lb.	— —
Quercitron	ton	28.00 — 32.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Sumac	ton	72.00 — 78.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11 — .11 1/2
Aleppo	lb.	.10 — .11
Pubna	lb.	— —
China	lb.	.09 — .10
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.10 1/2 — .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.24 — .30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Fustic	lb.	.04 — .05
Hyperic	lb.	.10 — .12
Logwood	lb.	.03 — .05
Red Saunders	lb.	.15 — .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.20 — .25
Concentrated	lb.	.30 — .35
Barberry, French	lb.	.35 — .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.12 — .14
Borneo	lb.	.12 — .14
Mangrove	lb.	.07 — .08
Fustic	lb.	.16 — .20
Gall	lb.	.18 — .20
Hematin, Crystals	lb.	.38 — .42
Extract, Contract	lb.	— .26
Spot	lb.	.26 — .28
Hemlock	lb.	.04 1/2 — .05
Indigo	lb.	.30 — .32
Logwood, solid	lb.	.35 — .38
51 degrees contracts	lb.	.17 — .19
Spot	lb.	.20 — .23
Oak	lb.	— —
Osage Orange	lb.	— —
Powdered	lb.	— .30
Paste	lb.	— .15
Persian Berry	lb.	.50 — .53
Quebracho, solid 65 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 1/2 — .11 1/2
Clarified 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 1/2 — .07
Unclassified	lb.	.06 — .06 1/2
Quercitron	lb.	.09 — .10
Sumac	lb.	.07 — .13

Coal Tar Bases, Intermediates and Colors.

Acid Benzoic	lb.	8.00 — 12.00
Acid Black	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Acid Green	lb.	5.00 — 6.00
Acid Metanilic	lb.	— —
Acid Naphthionic	lb.	— —
Acid Naphthosulphonic	lb.	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	lb.	— —

Acid Orange	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	3.00 — 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	3.50 — 4.25
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.90 — 1.10
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 2.50
p-Amidophenol	lb.	8.00 — 10.00
Aniline Oil	lb.	.25 — .30
Aniline Salts	lb.	.35 — .40
Aniline for red	lb.	— 1.05
Anthracene (80-85p.c. imp'ty) lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone	lb.	— —
Aurine	lb.	2.00 — 2.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Basic Green	lb.	— 11.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00 — 7.00
Benzol, C. P. ....gal.	.63	— .70
Benzol, Com. ....lb.	.60	— .65
Benzidine	lb.	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.90 — 2.25
Benzylchloride	lb.	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown	lb.	— 2.00
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	— .31
Chrysomine Yellow	lb.	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Cumidine	lb.	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	— 15.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	— —
Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.35 — .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80 — 1.05
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	— .60
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	— .44
nitrophenol	lb.	.80 — .90
m-Dinitrotoluene	lb.	— —
Diphenylamine	lb.	— 1.75
Direct Black	lb.	— 2.50
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	— —
Eosine	lb.	10.50 — 12.00
Indigo, 20% paste (German) lb.		— 1.50
Induline	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Malachite Green	lb.	15.00 — 20.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	— —
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	— —
Methylene Blue	lb.	6.50 — 14.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	7.50 — 10.00
Naphthalene	lb.	.07 — .10
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
b-Naphthol	lb.	— 1.25
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	— —
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	— —
Nigrosine, Spirit Sol. ....lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Nigrosine, Water Sol. ....lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Nigrosine, fat soluble	lb.	— 1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.35 — 1.75
Nitrobenzene	lb.	— .27
o-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.50 — .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	— .65
b-Nitronaphthalene	lb.	— 1.00
a-Nitronaphthalene	lb.	— .42
Nitronaphthol	lb.	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65 — .75
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	— 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50 — 5.00
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	— —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	20.00 — 28.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.20 — 1.40
o-Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.45 — 1.65
p-Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.70 — 1.90
Toluol, pure	gal.	3.00 — 3.50
Toluol Commercial 90% ....gal.	2.25	— 2.50
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	3.50 — 5.00
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	— 4.00
Scarlet 2 R	lb.	6.50 — 8.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Sulphur Black	lb.	1.50 — 1.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	4.00 — 4.60
Sulphur Brown, chestnut	lb.	— .50
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00 — 1.25
Xylene, Com. ....lb.	— —	— —
Xylidine	lb.	.75 — .85

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.77 — .79
Domestic, prime	gal.	.75 — .76
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbbl.	82.00 — 90.00
Norwegian	bbbl.	130.00 — 135.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07 — .07 1/2
English	lb.	.07 — .07 1/2
German	lb.	— —
Neutral	lb.	— —
Herring	gal.	— —

Horse	lb.	.104—	.104
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.29	1.30
Off Prime	gal.	1.09	1.10
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.94	.95
No. 1	gal.	.89	.90
No. 2	gal.	.84	.85
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	—
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	—	—
Brown, strained	gal.	.65	.66
Light, strained	gal.	.67	.68
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.69	.71
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.71	.72
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ....gal.	1.14	—	1.15
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.05	1.06
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.99	1.00
Prime	gal.	.94	.95
Dark	gal.	.89	.90
Oleo Oil	lb.	.1134	.1234
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	—
Jaw	gal.	—	—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.0834	.09
Saponified	lb.	.094	.094
Seal, white	gal.	—	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.076	.074
Sperm bleached, winter	gal.	—	—
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.80	.81
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.78	.79
Natural winter, 38 deg. ....gal.	—	—	—
cold test	gal.	.75	.76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.124	.13
Double pressed	lb.	.134	.14
Triple pressed	lb.	.144	.15
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.94	.95
Prime	lb.	.92	.93
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.67	.68
Bleached	gal.	.69	.70
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.71	.72

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp. ....lb.	.80	—	.90
Castor, No. 1, bbls. ....lb.	.14	—	.14 1/4
Cases .....	.14	—	.15
No. 3 .....	.13 1/4	—	.14
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.35	1.50
Cocoon Oil, Ceylon. ....lb.	.13 1/4	—	.13 1/2
Cochin	lb.	.14 1/4	.14 1/2
Copra	lb.	.12 1/4	.13 1/4
Corn, refined, bbls. ....lb.	—	—	—
Cottonseed, prime, yel. ....lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.85	— .86
Summer, white	lb.	—	—
Winter Yellow	lb.	—	—
Croton	lb.	1.10	1.15
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	.88
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	.90
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	.91
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, ....gal.	—	—	.92
Mustard Seed, expressed ....gal.	—	—	—
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.05	— 1.06
Foots	lb.	.093 1/4	— .10 1/4
U. S. P. ....lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.12 1/2	— .12 3/4
Commercial	lb.	.10 1/2	— .10 3/4
Prime, red	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.92	— .99
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Yellow	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Poppy	gal.	—	1.60
Rapeseed, red, French, in ....gal.	—	—	—
bbls. ....lb.	—	—	—
Blown	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
Refined	gal.	.95	— .96
Rosin Oil, first rect. ....lb.	.31	—	.32
Second	gal.	.41	— .42
Third	gal.	.52	— .53
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	—
Imported	gal.	1.05	— 1.15
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	—
Manchurian	lb.	.10 1/2	— .10 3/4
Tar Oil, gen. dist. ....gal.	.50	—	.55
Commercial	gal.	.40	— .45

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity.....gal.	.13 1/4 — .14
25/30 cold test	gal. .14 — .15
29 gravity, 15 cold test.....gal.	.13 — .14
Summer	gal. .21 — .26
Cylinder, light filtered.....gal.	.18 — .19
Dark, filtered	gal. .26 — .30
Extra cold test	gal. .15 — .18
Dark steam refined	gal. .26 1/2 — .27
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.....gal.	— —
Neutral, filtered lemon,	gal. .21 1/4 — .22
33/34 gravity	gal. .33 — .34
White 30/31 gravity	gal. .29 1/2 — .30
Paraffin high viscosity.....gal.	.18 1/2 — .22
903/865 sp. gr. ....gal.	.18 — .19
Red Paraffin	gal. .28 — .35
Spindle, filtered	gal. .24 — .25
No. 200	gal. .23 1/4 — .24
No. 100	gal. .23 — .23 1/4
No. 110	gal. — —

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Miscellaneous					
NAVAL STORES					
Spirits Turpentine, in bbls. gal.	.46 1/4	.47	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26 — .26 1/4
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal. .36 1/4	.37	Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26 — .26 1/4
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal. .38 1/4	.39	Penang	lb.	.32 — .33
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl. 3.50	3.75	Zanzibar	lb.	.17 1/4 — .17 1/2
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls. 7.25	7.50	Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20 — .21
Rosin, com. to g'd. 280-lb. bbl.	6.45	6.50	Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16 — .17
SHELLAC			African	lb.	.09 — .09 1/4
D. C.	lb. .37 1/2	.38	Cochin	lb.	.09 1/2 — .10
Diamond "T"	lb. .36	.37	Japan	lb.	.07 — .07 1/4
V. S. O.	lb. .37 1/2	.38	Mace, Banda	lb.	.57 — .57 1/2
Fine orange	lb. .33	.34	Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53 — .53 1/2
Second orange	lb. .31	.32	Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.18 — .18 1/4
T. N.	lb. .31	.31 1/2	Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16 1/4 — .19
A. C. Garnet	lb. .28	.29	Hungarian	lb.	.26 — .27
Button	lb. .34	.36	Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17 — .17 1/4
Regular, bleached	lb. .32	.33	White	lb.	.21 — .21 1/2
Bone, Dry	lb. .38	.40	Pimento	lb.	.05 1/4 — .06 1/4
SPICES			OIL CAKE AND MEAL		
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb. .18	.19	Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas ..	—	40.00
Canton, rolls	lb. 11 1/2	11 1/4	f.o.b. New Orleans	—	40.00
Saigon, rolls	lb. .36	.37	Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta ..	—	36.00
Capsicum, Japan	lb. .14	.15	Montgomery	—	38.00
Bombay	lb. 10 1/4	10 1/2	New Orleans	ton 36.50	40.00
Cassia Buds	lb. .14	14 1/2	Corn Cake	short ton	28.50
Chillies, Japan	lb. .19	.20	Meal	short ton	30.60
Mombassa	lb. .30	30 1/4	Linseed cake, dom.	short ton 41.00	41.50
			Linseed Meal	short ton	42.00
			SALT PRODUCTS		
			Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— 2.23
			Turk's Island—	200 lb. sacks	— 1.39
			Coarse	140-lb. bags	— 1.08
			Mineral	140-lb. bags	— 1.08
			Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70 — .75
			MOLASSES AND SYRUPS		
			Centrifugals—		
			Prime	gal. .38	.40
			Open kettle	lb. .40	.50
			Blackstrap	gal. .17 1/4	.20
			Sugar Syrup, common	gal. .18	.22
			Medium	lb. .24	.26
			Fancy	lb. .38	.42
			Honey—		
			Clear, Comb, fancy	lb. .14	.15
			Clover, lower grades	lb. .11	.13
			Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.06 1/2 — .07
			Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— 3.11
			COCOA		
			Acara	lb. .12 1/2	.13
			Caracas	lb. .15	.16
			Bahia	lb. .12	.13
			Cuban	lb. .13	.14
			Trinidad	lb. .14 1/4	.15
			Hayti	lb. .11 1/2	.12
			Maracaibo	lb. .18	.19
			REFINED SUGAR		
			(Prices in Barrels)		
			Ar. Fed-War		
			Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ner		
			Powdered	7.60 7.70 7.70 7.85 7.70	
			XXXX	7.65 7.75 7.75 7.90 7.75	
			Confectioners' A	7.40 7.50 7.50 ... 7.50	
			Fine gran.	7.50 7.60 7.60 7.75 7.60	

UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW PROVIDES RETALIATORY DUTIES AGAINST ENGLAND

A Provision in the Recently Enacted General Revenue Bill Would Exact Triple Tariff When Foreign Country Places Restrictions on Our Imports

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31—All of the drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs for which duty is provided by Schedule A of the Underwood-Simmons tariff act and Title V of the more recently enacted general revenue law, may be subjected to triple duties if there exists between the exporter and importer any restrictions governing their use or final disposition.

It has just been discovered that in the general revenue bill, under "Title VIII.—Unfair Competition" there is a provision which while ostensibly seeking protection for the infant American dyestuffs industry from German competition at the conclusion of the war, directs an unintended blow at British war time trade regulations.

Section 802 of the General Revenue Act provides "That if any article produced in a foreign country is imported into the United States under any agreement, understanding, or condition that the importer thereof or any other person in the United States shall not use, purchase, or deal in, or shall be restricted in his using, purchasing, or dealing in, the articles of any other person, there shall be levied, collected, and paid thereon, in addition to the duty otherwise imposed by law, a special duty equal to double the amount of such duty: * * * *"

It was intended by this provision to guard American-made dyestuffs against the monopolistic terms imposed by German dye-makers who require American purchasers of certain dyes to buy all of their dyes from German sources. But now it is found that the provision requires the imposition of penalty duties on all dutiable raw materials controlled by the Allies and sold to Americans under restrictions preventing the export of any such materials, of whatever origin, save under terms imposed by the British Government.

It is declared that the whole proposition is a mistake so far as its application to the British is concerned, for there are many who are in accord with her demands that the commodities involved shall not go to her enemies, and that in all probability an effort will be made to find some way of avoiding the enforcement of the law, if that is possible.

The punishment, however, is on the importer for the reason that he must agree to these restrictions, not because he wants to but because if he does not he will be unable to get the goods so covered. The Government has not as yet sought to exact this penalty from any importer although, it is considered, it may do so should the matter come officially to the attention of the officers of the customs.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Dissosway Schad Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, \$14,000; chemicals, drugs; J. Lesinsky, F. M. Schad, T. N. Dissosway, 426 East 4th street, Brooklyn.

Aseptol Company, Jersey City, N. J.; capital, \$25,000; manufacture and deal in patent medicines; L. H. Gunther, S. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, New York.

Grace Nitrate Company, Dover, Del., capital \$4,000,000; explore for calciche or nitrate and put the same on the market; L. B. Phillips, M. M. Hiron, J. B. Bailey.

Ussoline Products Corporation, New York; capital \$500,000; oil refining products, brokerage; H. Rudolph, J. J. Bueb, P. O. Hoering, 220 Cathedral Parkway.

Broad Avenue Pharmacy, Leonia, N. J.; capital, \$50,000; chemists and druggists; Yetta Lefkowitz, Samuel L. Lefkowitz, Leonia; Lewis S. Harris, Newark; Margaret Reiter, New York.

The Ledoux-Howard Drug Company, Manchester, N. H.; capital, \$5,000; Z. A. Lavoie, Mrs. Z. A. Lavoie, Manchester; C. A. Howard, E. L. Ledoux, Mrs. James Ledoux.

The Hebe Laboratories, Chicago; capital, \$1,000; Dwight T. Sprague, William J. Sprague, C. Dwight Kitchen.

Grimm's Drug Store, Aurora, Ill.; capital, \$10,000; Jennie B. Grimm, Henry P. Grimm, Herbert E. Funk.

Toyah Valley Sulphur Company, Houston, Tex.; capital, \$130,000; G. A. Plummer, J. A. Daniel, A. A. Snell.

Batavia Portable Table Company, Inc., Batavia, N. Y.; capital, \$50,000; druggists', physicians' hospital supplies; F. W. Crofoot, G. Dunlap, I. R. Barton, 18 Pearl street, Batavia.

The People's Drug Company, Pamplico, S. C.; capital, \$2,000; G. J. Steele, J. G. Hyman, B. J. Hyman, L. A. Hyman, W. W. Coleman.

J. D. McQuade Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J.; capital, \$150,000, to begin business with \$1,000; to manufacture and deal in chemical products; J. D. McQuade, Thomas Fallon, James J. Higgins, 75 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

Zobel Color Works, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, \$200,000; colors, dyestuffs; E. W. Stratmann, W. P. Hamilton, Jr., G. R. Foody, 3/ Grant Square, Brooklyn.

Transport Oil Corporation, New York; capital, 2,000 shares no par value, carry on business with \$20,000; to produce, store, treat oils, coal, coke, chemicals; R. G. Coad, J. A. Lederman, B. Lockwood, 43 Cedar street, New York.

Carboxyl Chemical Company, Inc., New York; capital, \$6,000; drugs, chemicals; M. M. Cohen, A. Weiss, M. Coblenz, 217 West 112th street.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white.....lb. .50 — .55	Palmit (Technical).....lb. .65 — .70	Potash, gran. pure.....lb. .15 — .18
1st select powdered.....lb. .55 — .60	Phosphomolybdic.....oz. .80 — .85	Powdered, pure.....lb. .13 — .16
Fine granulated 1st.....lb. .55 — .60	Phosphoric, diluted.....lb. .18 — .20	Sodic, Technical.....lb. .45 — .50
Seconds.....lb. .45 — .50	U. S. P., 1880, p.c.....lb. .40 — .50	Aluminum Acetate.....lb. .90 — 1.00
Sorts, Amber.....lb. .22 — .24	U. S. P., 85 per cent.....lb. .45 — .47	Chloride, crys.....lb. .40 — 1.00
Sorts, sftd, white.....lb. .30 — .33	Glacial sticks.....lb. 1.85 — 2.00	Hydroxide, U.S.P.....lb. .40 — .50
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz. — 2.00	Phthalic.....oz. — .60	Metallic, powdered.....oz. .19 — .23
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4.....oz. — 1.00	Picric.....lb. 3.00 — 4.00	Phenolsulphonate.....oz. — .80
Acetanilid.....lb. .75 — .90	Pyrogallol, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans.....lb. 3.85 — 4.10	Salicylate.....lb. — 2.40
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14.....lb. 3.00 — 3.50	1 oz. v.....oz. .33 — .38	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb. .09 — .12
1 oz. s.v. 7.....oz. .25 — .30	Pyroligneous, purified.....lb. .20 — .25	Cryst., C.P.....lb. .40 — .45
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb. .40 — .45	Crude.....gal. .30 — .40	Purified.....lb. .29 — .32
Technical.....lb. .35 — .45	Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons.....lb. 1.65 — 1.70	Alumol.....lb. — 5.50
Acetonsulphite-Bayer.....lb. — —	Bulk.....lb. 1.55 — 1.65	Alypin.....oz. — —
Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths	From Gaultheria, oz.....v. .40 — .45	Amb rgris, Black.....dr. 2.00 — 2.40
In 2 ounce boxes.....— — —	Succinic, crys.....oz. .45 — .55	Ambergris, Gray.....dr. 3.00 — 3.50
In 4 ounce boxes.....— — —	Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)oz. .45 — .50	Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles
In 16 ounce boxes.....ea. — 3.50	Sulphosalicylic.....oz. .65 — .75	incl. Nominal
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.....oz. 3.00 — 3.60	Sulphuric, Aromatic.....lb. .45 — .50	1-oz. bottle incl.....oz. .65 — .75
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.....oz. 5.25 — 6.00	Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.) lb. — .03	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb. .05 — .07
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb. .16 — .20	Less.....lb. .07 — .08	20 deg.....lb. .07 — .09
U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb. .15 — .18	C. P.....lb. .15 — .17	26 deg., Conc.....lb. .08 — .14
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.....lb. .85 — 1.00	Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n. lb. .14 — .18	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb. .35 — .40
Arsenic, powd.....lb. .25 — .30	Tannic, Com'l, lb. cart.....lb. .60 — 1.10	Powdered.....lb. — .75
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.....lb. .25 — .30	Medicinal.....lb. 1.25 — 1.45	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz. .10 — .12
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz. .90 — 1.05	Powdered.....lb. .74 — .83	Arsenate.....lb. 1.10 — 1.32
From Toluol.....lb. 11.00 — 11.50	Tartaric, cryst.....lb. .75 — .78	Bitartrate.....lb. .75 — 1.00
Boric, cryst.....lb. 1.13 — 1.18	Powdered.....lb. .74 — .77	Benzoate.....oz. — .40
Powdered.....lb. .18 — .22	Trichloroacetic.....lb. .37 — .40	Bromide, 1 lb. bottles.....lb. 1.10 — 1.25
Impalp.....lb. .25 — .30	Valeric, 1 oz. v.....oz. .50 — .55	Carbonate, Jars.....lb. 1.05 — 1.14
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz. — .30	Acid.....oz. — .60	Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.....lb. .29 — .37
Butyric, 100 p.c.....lb. 3.00 — 3.25	Acoin.....oz. — 3.50	Powdered.....lb. .18 — .20
Cacodylic.....oz. — 2.00	Aconite lvs, Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb. — —	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz. .12 — .15
Camphoric.....lb. 5.65 — 5.85	Leaves, German.....lb. .22 — .28	Fluoride.....lb. 1.05 — 2.10
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb. .48 — .50	Powdered.....lb. .28 — .34	Hypophosph. (lb. 1.95).....oz. .15 — .18
10 and 25-lb. cans.....lb. .59 — .62	Root English.....lb. — .90	Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15.....lb. — .30
1-lb. bottles.....lb. .65 — .70	Root German.....lb. .80 — .90	Iodide.....lb. 5.25 — 5.55
Crude, 10-95 p.c.....gal. .40 — .80	Powdered.....lb. .90 — 1.10	Molybdate.....oz. .45 — .52
Carminic, 15 gr. v.....ea. — .60	Aconitine, Amorp. ¼ oz. v.....ea. 1.75 — 2.25	Muriate.....lb. .19 — .23
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v.....oz. .35 — .40	Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.....ea. — 1.00	Com'l Gran.....lb. .12 — .18
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz. .20 — .25	Cryst., 15 gr. v.....ea. — .80	C. P. Gran.....lb. .26 — .30
1-lb.....lb. 1.80 — 2.00	Adalin.....oz. — —	Powdered.....lb. .22 — .26
C. P.....oz. — .25	Adamon.....oz. — 1.20	Nitrate, cryst.....lb. .25 — .30
Chrysophanic, true, v.....lb. .50 — .55	Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.....lb. .64 — .75	Granulated.....lb. .25 — .30
Cinnamic, pure.....lb. — 8.00	Hydrous.....lb. .54 — .60	Nitroferrocyanide.....lb. — 6.50
Synthetic v.....oz. — —	(See also Lanoline).....— —	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb. 1.10 — 1.33
Natural, 1 oz. v.....oz. — —	Adonidin, 15 gr. tube.....gr. — .20	Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9.....lb. .90 — 1.00
Citric, cryst (kegs).....lb. .68 — .70	Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.....oz. — .85	1 oz. c.v. 4.....oz. — .10
Less than keg.....lb. .75 — .80	Chlo. Solution.....oz. — .85	Phenolsulphonate.....oz. .16 — .18
Granulated.....lb. .80 — .90	Adulol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.....ea. — 10.00	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lb. .45 — .55
Cresylic.....lb. .90 — 1.00	1 oz. incl.....ea. — .75	Salicylate.....lb. 2.50 — 3.00
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz. — 1.20	Agar Agar.....lb. .55 — .65	Sulphate.....lb. .09 — .16
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.....lb. — .18	Agaric, white.....lb. — 1.25	Pure, resub.....lb. .20 — .25
Gallie.....oz. .20 — .23	garicin.....oz. 5.00 — 5.50	Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9.....lb. 2.00 — 2.50
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons.....lb. 1.55 — 1.80	Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each.....lb. — 1.15	1 oz. c.v. 4.....oz. — .25
Glycerophosphoric.....oz. .30 — .50	4-oz.....oz. — —	Tartrate (neutral).....lb. .95 — 1.10
Hippuric.....oz. — —	2-oz.....ea. — .40	Valerate, U.S.P.....lb. — 13.00
Hydrobrom, sp. gr. 1.50.....oz. .35 — .40	Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.....lb. 3.00 — 3.15	Ammonol.....oz. — 1.00
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz. .12 — .15	Agurin.....oz. — 1.70	Amoyl Acetate.....gal. 5.75 — 6.75
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.....oz. .06 — .08	10-10 gramme tubes in box.....ea. — .75	Technical.....lb. .70 — .80
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.....oz. .10 — .12	Airol.....oz. — 1.15	Nitrite, sealed tube.....oz. — .43
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c, in gut. pch. bot.....lb. — 2.30	Albumin, from eggs, Impalp.....lb. — 1.00	Nitrite, sealed tube.....oz. — .35
52 p.c., ceres, bt.....lb. — .80	Powd. sol.....lb. — 1.00	Anaesthesia.....oz. — 1.00
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.....oz. .12 — .15	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal. 5.00 — 5.50	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb. .30 — .40
U. S. P., 10 p.c.....oz. .06 — .08	Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.....gal. 2.78 — 2.79	Seed.....lb. .65 — .75
Iodic.....oz. — 1.25	Less.....gal. 2.93 — 3.15	Anise Seed.....lb. .20 — .25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.....oz. .25 — .30	Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.....gal. 2.76 — 2.77	Star.....lb. .30 — .35
Dilute.....lb. 4.20 — 4.60	Denatured, bbls. & ½ bbls. gal. 63½.....gal. 2.91 — 3.05	Angostura Bark.....lb. .50 — .55
Molybdic C. P.....lb. 6.00 — 11.00	Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal. .87 — 1.00	Annato Seed.....lb. .15 — .20
Monochloroacetic, crys.....oz. .20 — .25	Aldehyde, Commercial.....lb. .70 — .80	Antichol (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles.....ea. — .60
Muriatic, com. 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (3½).....lb. .06 — .08	Aletrin (Resinoid).....oz. .55 — .90	Antifebrin.....oz. — .17
C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb. .16 — .18	Almond meal.....lb. .35 — .55	Antimony, arsenate.....oz. — .25
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.....lb. .07½ — .08	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb. .43 — .53	Arsenite.....oz. — .30
36 deg., less.....lb. .12 — .14	Sweet Jordan.....lb. .43 — .53	Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14.....lb. — .34
38 deg., carboy.....lb. .08½ — .09	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb. 1.25 — 1.30	(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle.....lb. .25 — .30
38 deg., less.....lb. .13 — .15	Powdered.....lb. 1.40 — 1.45	Antimony Oxide, white.....lb. — .60
C. P. carboy.....lb. — .10	Cape.....lb. .14 — .20	Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral).....lb. 1.40 — 1.45
C. P. less.....lb. .15 — .20	Powdered.....lb. .20 — .27	Antipyrine.....oz. 1.55 — 1.65
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb. .25 — .30	Curacao, gourds.....lb. .33 — .37	Apiol, liquid, green.....oz. — .25
Oleic, purified.....lb. .30 — .35	Bulk.....lb. .13 — .18	Apocodine Hydrochl., 15 gr. v.....ea. — 4.50
Oxalic.....lb. .62 — .75	Socotrine, True.....lb. .35 — .40	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ¼ oz. v.....ea. — —
Powdered.....lb. .75 — .80	Powdered.....lb. .45 — .52	Crystals, ½ oz. v.....ea. — 25.00
	Purified.....lb. .75 — 1.00	Area Nuts.....lb. .18 — .23
	Alotin, 1 oz. v.....oz. .10 — .12	Powdered.....lb. .23 — .28
	Alphozone.....oz. 3.00 — 4.00	Argyol.....oz. — 1.50
	Althea Root.....lb. .45 — .55	Aristoloch (Bayer).....oz. — 2.20
	Althea Root, cut.....lb. .75 — .85	Aristol, Bayer.....oz. — 1.80
	Alspice, clean.....lb. .10 — .12	Arnica Flowers.....lb. .95 — 1.05
	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb. .05 — .06	Powdered.....lb. 1.10 — 1.45
	Dried, 1 lb. carton.....lb. .20 — .28	Root.....lb. .65 — .70
	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb. .06 — .10	
	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb. .07 — .12	
	Alum Chrome.....lb. .60 — .65	

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Arrowroot, Amer. ....lb. .12 — .14	Bismuth, Subiodide ....lb. 5.85 — 6.90	Capsicin .....oz. .65 — .75
Bermuda, true ....lb. .55 — .60	Sublactate ....lb. — —	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v. ....ea. — —
Jamaica ....lb. — —	Subnitrate ....lb. 3.45 — 4.10	Capsicum .....lb. .40 — .44
St. Vincent ....lb. .14 — .16	Subsalicylate ....lb. 5.10 — 5.50	Powdered .....lb. .46 — .50
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil	Tannate .....oz. .30 — .32	Caoutchouc .....lb. — —
boxes, 12 lb. ....lb. .34 — .37	Valerate .....oz. .45 — .50	Caramel (Burnt Sugar) ....lb. .18 — .20
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst. ....oz. .36 — .40	Blackhaw Bark .....lb. .25 — .30	Caraway .....lb. .45 — .50
Chloride .....oz. — —	Bloodroot .....lb. .18 — .22	Powdered .....lb. .47 — .50
White, pow'd com'l .....lb. .09 — .12	Blue Mass (Blue Pill) ....lb. .65 — .75	Carbon Disulphide .....lb. .31 — .36
Powdered, pure .....lb. .16 — .20	Powdered .....lb. .70 — .80	Tetrachloride .....lb. .25 — .40
Yellow (Opiment) .....lb. .35 — .40	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-	Cardamom, Seed bleached ....lb. 1.20 — 1.50
Powdered, Medic. ....lb. 1.10 — 1.20	phate) .....lb. .40 — .55	Decorticated .....lb. .82 — .90
Asafetida, good fair .....lb. 1.10 — 1.50	Bone, Cuttlefish .....lb. .20 — .25	Powdered .....lb. .92 — 1.00
Powdered .....lb. 1.40 — 1.50	Jeweler's .....lb. .65 — .90	Carmine, No. 40 .....oz. .45 — .50
Asbestos .....lb. .25 — .40	Boneset, Leaves and Tops ....lb. — —	Carosol Compound .....gal. — .75
15 gr. ....lb. 1.00 — 1.20	Powdered .....lb. .10 — .12	Cascara Amarga .....lb. .55 — .60
Cryst. 15 gr. ....lb. — —	Powdered .....lb. .12 — .14	Cascarilla Bark .....lb. .20 — .25
Aspirin .....oz. — —	Bromalin .....oz. 1.25 — 1.50	Fistula .....lb. .20 — .32
25 oz. lots .....oz. — —	Bromine .....oz. .20 — .25	Cascarin .....lb. .45 — .75
Atopain (S. & G.) .....oz. — —	Bromoform .....lb. 5.00 — 5.25	Cassia, China .....lb. .20 — .30
Atramin .....oz. — —	Broom Tops .....lb. .18 — .30	Powdered .....lb. .21 — .25
Atropine, 1 gram .....lb. 2.80 — 3.00	Brucine .....lb. 1.75 — 1.75	Powdered, thin, select .....lb. .60 — .65
Sulphate, 1 gram .....lb. 2.60 — 2.75	Bryony Root .....lb. 1.10 — 1.20	Catechu, Medicinal .....lb. .65 — .70
Balm of Gilead Buds .....lb. .40 — .45	Buchu Leaves, long .....lb. 1.40 — 1.50	Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz. ....lb. .28 — .35
Balmory Leaves, Pressed .....lb. — —	Powdered .....lb. 1.50 — 1.60	Caulophyllin .....oz. .35 — .50
Balsam Fir, Canada .....lb. .90 — 1.00	Short .....lb. 1.50 — 1.65	Celery Seed .....lb. .20 — .30
Borax, Refined .....lb. .16 — .20	Buckthorn Bark .....lb. 1.60 — 1.75	Ceresin, white .....lb. .25 — .30
Peru .....lb. 3.50 — 4.10	Buds Balm or Gilead .....lb. .44 — .48	Cerium nitrate .....lb. .20 — .25
Tolu .....lb. .45 — .50	Cassia .....lb. .35 — .40	Oxalate .....oz. 1.00 — 1.30
Baptisin (Resinoid) .....oz. .45 — .70	Burdock Root, Crushed .....lb. .35 — .45	Oxide .....oz. — —
Barium Carb., prec., pure .....lb. .35 — .40	Seed .....lb. — —	Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags .....lb. .11 — .14
C. P., 1 lb. bots .....lb. — —	Cacao Butter, bulk .....lb. .50 — .55	8 lb. box, white .....box .50 — .60
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys. ....lb. — —	Baker's A and white .....lb. .55 — .60	Pink .....box .60 — .70
Chloride 1-lb. bots .....lb. .25 — .42	Dutch .....lb. .55 — .60	White, bbls. ....box .0094 — .04
Cyanide, techn. ....lb. — —	Huyler's 12 lb. box .....lb. .55 — .65	Chamomile Flowers, Hun. ....lb. .60 — .65
Dioxide, Anhydrous .....lb. .55 — .60	Calumium Bromide .....lb. 4.00 — 4.50	Roman or Belgian .....lb. .60 — .65
Hydroxide, pure, crys. ....lb. — —	Carbonate .....lb. — —	Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P. ....lb. — .45
Iodide .....lb. .22 — .27	Iodide .....lb. 2.80 — 2.85	Willow, powdered .....lb. .12 — .18
Nitrate, powdered .....lb. .45 — .55	Metal, sticks .....lb. — —	Wood, powdered .....lb. .08 — .12
Pure, 1 lb. bots .....lb. .07 — .10	Nitrate .....lb. 1.75 — 1.85	Cherry Laurel Leaves .....lb. .40 — .47
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) ....lb. .25 — .30	Sulphate .....lb. 2.15 — 2.30	Chicle .....lb. .75 — .80
Pure precip. ....lb. .50 — .55	Caffeine, pure .....lb. 13.00 — 13.50	Chinoline .....lb. .12 — .13
Sulphate, for X-ray diag. ....oz. — —	Acetate .....oz. 1.00 — 1.08	Chinoline, pure .....oz. — .45
Basswood Bark, pressed .....lb. — .24	Benzoate .....oz. 1.25 — 1.55	Chiretta .....lb. .35 — .45
Bayberry Bark, select .....lb. .12 — .17	Bromide .....oz. .90 — 1.10	Chloralamin, vials, 25 gm. each .....lb. — .80
Bay Laurel Leaves .....lb. .16 — .20	Citrate .....lb. 8.50 — 9.00	Chloral Hydrate, cryst. ....lb. 1.65 — 1.80
Less .....gal. 2.05 — 2.50	Hydrobrom, gr. eff. ....lb. .60 — .75	Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chloroform) .....lb. — —
Beans, Calabar .....lb. .38 — .42	Hydrochlor (true salt) ....lb. 1.05 — 1.60	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol. ....oz. .60 — .70
Tonka, Angostura .....lb. 1.05 — 1.15	Salicylate .....oz. 1.20 — 1.30	For Alcohol Sol. ....oz. .60 — .70
Para .....lb. .70 — .75	Sulphate, eighths .....oz. 1.25 — 1.50	Chromium Chloride, subl. ....oz. — .90
Surinam .....lb. .85 — .95	Valerate .....oz. 1.25 — 1.50	Sulphate, scales .....lb. .95 — 1.35
St. Ignatius .....lb. .30 — .35	Calamine, Pink .....lb. .30 — .36	Powd. ....lb. 1.00 — 1.40
Vanilla, Mexican, long. ....lb. 6.75 — 7.50	Calamus Root, peeled .....lb. .35 — .40	Chrysarobin .....lb. .50 — .55
Short .....lb. 6.00 — 6.75	White, peeled and split .....lb. .40 — .45	Cimicifugine .....oz. — 1.00
Cuts .....lb. 4.50 — 5.00	Calcium Acetate, dried .....lb. .70 — .80	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd. ....lb. .32 — .38
Bourbon .....lb. 3.75 — 4.50	Benzoate .....oz. — .40	Red .....lb. .45 — .50
So. American .....lb. 4.00 — 4.50	Bromide .....lb. 2.00 — 3.00	Yellow, Calisaya .....lb. .45 — .50
Tahiti .....lb. 1.75 — 4.50	Chloride, crude .....lb. .08 — .15	Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure ....oz. 1.23 — 1.30
Becheerine hydrochlor .....oz. — 2.50	Formate .....lb. .12 — .18	Bisulphate .....lb. — .96
Sulphate .....oz. — 2.50	Citrate .....lb. — —	Hydrobromide .....oz. — 1.10
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot. ....lb. — —	Formate .....lb. .11 — .12	Hydrochloride .....oz. — 1.10
Bulk .....lb. 1.60 — 1.90	Glycerophosphate .....lb. 1.05 — 1.25	Salicylate .....oz. .90 — 1.05
Root, German .....lb. 2.80 — 3.00	Lactate .....lb. 5.25 — 5.90	Sinchonine .....oz. .85 — 1.05
Powdered .....lb. 2.90 — 3.10	Lactophosphate Sol. ....lb. 2.50 — 2.75	Bisulphate, Alk. ....oz. .20 — .32
Benzanilide .....lb. 7.50 — 9.50	Nitrate .....lb. — .85	Hydrochloride .....oz. .22 — .25
Benzone .....oz. — 2.50	Oxalate .....lb. — .85	Sulphate .....oz. — .26
Benzoine, Siam .....gal. .30 — .40	Peroxide .....lb. 1.90 — 2.15	Salicylate .....oz. .16 — .24
Sumatra .....lb. 2.00 — 2.15	Permanganate .....oz. .35 — .40	Cinnabar .....lb. .38 — .40
Powdered .....lb. .60 — .65	Phosphate, Precip. ....lb. .35 — .40	Cinnamon, Ceylon .....lb. 2.00 — 3.00
Benzonaphthol .....lb. — 2.00	Salicylate .....lb. — 1.10	Powdered .....lb. .35 — .40
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v. ....ea. — —	Sulphate, Precip., pure ....lb. .35 — .40	Citral Solution, 1-lb. bottle. ....lb. — —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....oz. — 2.50	Sulphocarbolate .....lb. .14 — .18	3-oz. bottle .....ea. — .30
Berberine Phosphate .....lb. — —	Calendula Flowers .....lb. .95 — 1.10	Civet .....oz. 2.50 — 2.75
Berberis Aquifolium .....lb. .20 — .25	Camphor, refined .....lb. .85 — .87½	Cloves, Zanzibar .....lb. .26 — .28
Beta Eucaïne, (S. & G.) ....oz. — 3.50	¼-lb. squares .....lb. .86 — .88½	Powdered, pure .....lb. .22 — .24
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. ....lb. 2.00 — 3.50	Powdered .....lb. .90 — .92½	Penang .....lb. .42 — .46
Sulphate .....lb. .18 — .30	Japanese .....lb. .86½ — .88½	Carbonate .....oz. — .40
Bismuth, Betanaph .....oz. — .43	Monobromated .....lb. 3.50 — 3.70	Chloride .....lb. — .18
Bromide .....lb. — .43	Canary Seed, Sicily .....lb. — —	Nitrate .....oz. — .15
Citrate and Ammonium ....lb. 5.50 — 5.65	Smyrna .....lb. — —	Cocaine Alkaloid, ½ oz. v. ....oz. 6.00 — 6.30
Formic-iodide .....lb. — .45	So. American .....lb. .06½ — .08	½ oz. vials .....oz. — 5.40
Glycerite, N.F. ....lb. — 1.80	Canella Bark, powdered .....lb. .30 — .34	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.) .....oz. — 5.60
Hydroxide, pow'd .....lb. — 5.05	Cannabis Indica Herb .....lb. 2.70 — 3.00	Coca Leaves, Huanuco .....lb. — 1.10
Oleate, 50 p.c. ....oz. — .50	Cantharides, Russ., Sifted .....lb. 4.00 — 4.50	Truxillo .....lb. — .50
Oxychloride .....lb. — 4.35	Powdered .....lb. 4.50 — 4.75	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.) ....lb. .15 — .20
Phenolsulphonate .....lb. — 9.30	Chinese .....lb. 1.30 — 1.40	Powdered .....lb. .20 — .25
Phosphate .....lb. — 5.20	Powdered .....lb. 1.40 — 1.50	Cochineal, Honduras .....lb. .85 — 1.30
Salicylate, 65 p.c. ....lb. 4.95 — 5.70		Powdered .....lb. .95 — 1.20
40 p.c. ....lb. 4.20 — 4.75		
Sub-benzoate .....lb. 6.30 — 7.50		
Subcarbonate .....lb. 3.85 — 4.40		
Subgallate .....lb. 3.85 — 3.95		

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Codeine .....oz.	9.95	-12.45	Dover's Powder .....lb.	2.65	-2.75	Powdered .....lb.	.17	- .20
Hydrochloride .....oz.	9.15	-11.40	Dragon's Blood powd. ....lb.	.35	- .65	Jamaica, bleached .....lb.	.30	- .32
Nitrate .....oz.	9.15	-11.40	Extra .....lb.	1.50	-1.65	Ground .....lb.	.32	- .34
Salicylate .....oz.	8.05	-8.25	Powdered .....lb.	1.60	-1.90	Powdered .....lb.	.34	- .36
Phosphate .....oz.	8.00	-9.80	Reeds .....lb.	1.00	-1.15	Ginseng .....lb.	7.50	-8.50
Sulphate .....oz.	8.35	-10.30	Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes .....oz.	—	—	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate) .....lb.	—	—
Colchic. Root, black .....lb.	.15	- .20	Duotol .....oz.	—	—	Glucose .....lb.	.08	- .12
Blue .....lb.	.14	- .20	Dwarf Elder .....lb.	.35	- .40	Glycerin, C. P. bulk, drums and bbls. added .....lb.	.50	- .53
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr. ....lb.	.25	- .30	Echinacea Root .....lb.	.38	- .42	in cans .....lb.	.53	- .54
Calcium Root .....lb.	2.00	-2.10	Ground .....lb.	.40	- .44	Less .....lb.	.56	- .60
Powdered .....lb.	2.10	-2.20	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl. ....oz.	—	—	Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl. ....lb.	—	—
Seed .....lb.	1.35	-1.45	1-oz. ....oz.	—	—	1 oz. ....oz.	—	—
Powdered .....lb.	1.45	-1.50	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. ....lb.	Nominal	—	Goa Powder .....lb.	6.50	-7.50
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900 .....lb.	.49	- .60	1-oz. ....oz.	—	—	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v. ....doz.	—	—
Cantharidal, U.S.P. ....lb.	8.50	-11.00	Elaterin .....15 grs.	—	—	Brown, 1/2 oz. v. ....oz.	—	—
Flexible, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	Elaterium .....oz.	2.00	-2.20	Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v. ....doz.	2.80	- 3.40
Coleynth, select .....lb.	.40	- .50	Elderberries .....lb.	.25	- .30	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.) ....lb.	1.20	- 1.40
Pulp .....lb.	.80	- .85	Flowers, pressed .....lb.	.32	- .37	Golden Seal Root .....lb.	6.25	- 6.50
Colombo Root .....lb.	.20	- .25	Juice, Sambuci .....lb.	.30	- .33	Powdered .....lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Coltsfoot Leaves .....lb.	.25	- .30	Elm Bark, select .....lb.	.28	- .30	Grains of Paradise .....lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Comfrey Root, crushed .....lb.	.24	- .26	Ground, pure .....lb.	.30	- .35	Powdered .....lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Condurango Bark, true .....lb.	.30	- .34	Powdered, pure .....lb.	.33	- .36	Grindelia Robusta Herb .....lb.	.20	- .25
Conium Leaves .....lb.	.27	- .32	Emetin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	—	Powdered .....lb.	.27	- .32
Seed .....lb.	.25	- .30	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....oz.	—	—	Squarrosa .....lb.	.30	- .40
Copaiba, S. A. ....lb.	.70	- .75	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	—	Guaiac, Resin .....lb.	.38	- .55
Para .....lb.	.63	- .70	Eosine .....oz.	—	—	Powdered .....lb.	.40	- .55
Copper, Acetate, distilled .....lb.	.90	-1.15	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.) .....oz.	—	—	Guaiacol liquid .....lb.	1.65	- 1.70
Ammoniated .....lb.	.60	- .70	Ergot, Russia .....lb.	.85	- .90	Carbonate .....oz.	—	—
Arsenate .....oz.	—	—	Powdered .....lb.	.95	-1.00	Phosphate .....oz.	—	—
Arsenite .....lb.	.12	- .15	Ergotin, Bonjean .....oz.	—	—	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol) ....oz.	—	—
Carbonate .....lb.	.45	- .60	Ergotole .....oz.	.50	- .55	Valerianate (Geosote) ....oz.	—	—
Chloride, pure, cryst. ....lb.	.60	-1.50	Erthroxylin (Resinoid) ....oz.	—	—	Guaiacquin .....oz.	—	—
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4. oz. ....lb.	—	—	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. ....oz.	—	—	Guarana (Paullinia) .....lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Hydroxide .....lb.	—	—	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	—	—	Powdered .....lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Iodide .....oz.	.46	- .50	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	—	—	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin) ....oz.	.20	- .25
Nitrate .....lb.	—	—	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes .....ea.	—	—	Gutta Paracha, crude chips. ....lb.	1.40	- 1.75
Oleate, 20 p.c. ....oz.	—	—	Eserine, Filocarpine, 3 gr. v. ....ea.	—	—	Sheet .....lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Subacetate (Verdigris) .....lb.	.50	- .55	Ether, Acetic .....lb.	.55	- .80	Heliosol .....oz.	—	—
Powdered .....lb.	.55	- .60	Chloric .....lb.	.80	- .85	Heliotropin .....oz.	—	—
Sulphate (Blue Vit.) .....lb.	.15	- .18	Nitrous Conct. ....lb.	.80	-1.10	Hellebore Root white powd. ....lb.	.23	- .30
Bbls. ....lb.	.12	- .13	U.S.P. ....lb.	.27	- .51	Helmitol .....lb.	—	—
Powdered .....lb.	.16	- .20	U.S.P., 1880 .....lb.	.30	- .36	Helonias Root .....lb.	.50	- .55
Copperas .....lb.	.02	- .04	Washed .....lb.	.32	- .37	Hemlock Bark crushed .....lb.	.15	- .18
Coriander .....lb.	.10	- .14	Valerianic .....oz.	.52	- .62	Powdered .....lb.	.18	- .20
Powdered .....lb.	.18	- .22	Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.55	- .70	Hemlock Gum .....lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Corrosive Sublimite (see Mercury Bichloride)	—	—	Benzoate .....lb.	—	—	Hemogallol .....oz.	—	—
Coto Bark .....lb.	.31	- .45	Bromide, 1 oz. seal tube. ....oz.	—	—	Hemoglobin .....oz.	—	—
Cotoin, true, 1/2 oz. v. ....oz.	—	—	Chloride, 10 gm. seal tube. ....ea.	—	—	Hemol .....oz.	.80	- .10
Cotton Root Bark .....lb.	.20	- .25	Iodide, oz. seal tube. ....oz.	—	—	Hemp Seed .....lb.	—	—
Powdered .....lb.	.25	- .30	Eucaine Hydrochlor. ....oz.	—	—	Hemane Leaves, Eng. ....lb.	1.00	- 1.60
Couch Grass (Doggrass) .....lb.	—	—	Eucalyptol, U.S.P. ....lb.	.12	- .14	German .....lb.	1.58	- 1.68
Cramp Bark .....lb.	.12	- .20	Eucalyptus Leaves .....lb.	.15	- .20	Powdered .....lb.	—	—
Coumarin .....oz.	.70	- .75	Eudoxine .....oz.	—	—	Seed .....lb.	.20	- .25
Cranesbill .....lb.	.24	- .29	Eunymin (Elec. powd.) ....oz.	.40	- .45	Heroin, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	—
Powdered .....lb.	.30	- .35	Euphorbium .....lb.	.28	- .32	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	—
Cream Tartar, powdered .....lb.	.45	- .50	Powdered .....lb.	.35	- .38	Hexamethylenamine .....lb.	.80	- .90
Cresote, Beechwood .....oz.	.20	- .25	Euphorine .....oz.	—	—	Hierra Pica .....lb.	—	—
Carbonate .....oz.	—	—	Euquinine .....oz.	—	—	Holocain, 1 gm. vials .....ea.	—	—
Phosphite .....oz.	—	—	Europen .....oz.	—	—	Homatropin Alk. ....gr.	.36	- .40
Valerate .....oz.	—	—	Exalgine .....oz.	—	—	Hydrobromide .....gr.	.20	- .25
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) ....oz.	.55	- .65	Extract Male Fern .....oz.	—	—	Hydrochloride .....gr.	.40	- .44
Cube Berries, sifted .....lb.	.60	- .65	Fennel Seed .....lb.	.85	- .95	Salicylate and Sulphate. ....gr.	.40	- .44
Powdered .....lb.	.70	- .78	Ferrypyrin (Hoechst) ....oz.	—	—	Honey, strained .....lb.	.15	- .18
Cudbear .....lb.	.65	- .75	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. 1 oz. c.v. 4. ....oz.	—	—	Hops, select (1915) .....lb.	.33	- .37
Culver's Root .....lb.	.27	- .30	1 oz. c.v. 4. ....oz.	—	—	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs. ....lb.	.35	- .40
Cumin Seed .....lb.	.30	- .36	Flaxseed, cleaned .....bbls.	—	—	Horehound Leaves .....lb.	.35	- .40
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial. ....ea.	—	—	Less .....lb.	.08	- .09	Hydracetin .....oz.	—	—
Cypripedin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	—	Ground .....lb.	.06	- .11	Hydrangea Root .....lb.	.22	- .25
Damiaana Leaves .....lb.	.20	- .25	Foenugreek Seed .....lb.	.07	- .10	Hydrastin (Resinoid) ....oz.	—	—
Dandelion Herb .....lb.	.30	- .35	Ground .....lb.	.10	- .15	Muriate (Resinoid) ....oz.	—	—
Root .....lb.	.38	- .44	Formaldehyde .....lb.	.20	- .30	Sulphate (Resinoid) ....oz.	—	—
Cut .....lb.	.47	- .52	Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc. ....lb.	—	—	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P. ....oz.	28.00	-30.00
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.gr. ....lb.	.25	- .32	1/2 lb. c.b. inc. ....lb.	—	—	Hydrochloride .....oz.	28.00	-30.00
Dermatol .....oz.	.19	- .26	Fuller's Earth .....lb.	.05	- .08	Sulphate .....oz.	28.00	-30.00
Dextrine, yellow .....lb.	.08	- .10	Fastic, chips .....lb.	.07	- .10	Hydrastine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	—	—
White .....lb.	.12	- .15	Gadual Root, selected .....oz.	—	—	Hydrazine Sulphate .....oz.	—	—
Dextro-quinine .....oz.	—	—	Galangal Root, selected .....lb.	.18	- .22	Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl. ....lb.	4.20	- 4.40
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl. ....lb.	—	—	Powdered .....lb.	.26	- .32	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol. Med. ....lb.	.18	- .25
1 oz. ....oz.	—	—	Galbanum, strained .....lb.	1.10	-1.20	Sol. Technical .....lb.	.15	- .22
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal) .....oz.	—	—	Gambier .....lb.	.12	- .16	Hycosine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.gr. ....gr.	.32	- .37
Digalen, 1/2 oz. v. ....vial	—	—	Gamboge, blocky .....lb.	1.40	-1.50	Hyoscyamin (Resinoid) ....oz.	—	—
Digipuratum, 1/2 oz. ....vial	—	—	Powdered .....lb.	1.50	-1.60	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials .....ea.	—	—
Digitalin, eighths .....oz.	10.00	-11.00	Select, Pipe, bright .....lb.	1.55	-1.60	Crystal, white .....gr.	.30	- .35
15 gr. vials .....ea.	.60	- .65	Garlic, on strings .....string	.25	- .30	Hydrobromide .....gr.	.16	- .20
Digitalis Leaves Eng. ....lb.	—	—	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen) ....lb.	1.05	-1.10	Hypnone .....oz.	—	—
Bulk .....lb.	.60	- .90	Gelatin, Pink .....lb.	—	—	Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'ry) ....oz.	—	—
Powdered .....lb.	.85	- .95	Gold .....lb.	—	—	Iceland Moss .....lb.	.20	- .27
Pressed, ozs. ....lb.	.50	- .55	Silver .....lb.	1.40	-1.50	Ichthalbin .....oz.	—	—
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v. ....ea.	—	—	Gelsemin (Resinoid) ....lb.	—	—	do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot. ....oz.	—	—
Dioegen, 16 oz. ....oz.	—	—	Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	—			
1 oz. ....oz.	—	—	Sulphate, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	—			
Dionin .....oz.	—	—	Gelsemium Root .....lb.	.16	- .20			
Duretine .....oz.	—	—	Powdered .....lb.	.25	- .30			
Dionin .....oz.	—	—	Gentian, Root .....lb.	.25	- .30			
Dog Grass, cut .....lb.	1.60	-1.75	Powdered .....lb.	.30	- .35			
			Ginger Root, African .....lb.	.14	- .17			

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ichthyol	lb.	20.00	-21.00
Ichthyat	lb.	3.75	-4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	.30
Indigo Bengal, true	lb.	3.75	-5.00
Carmine, Dry	lb.	.50	—
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	—
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	—
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	-4.90
Monobromide	oz.	—	.50
Monochloride	oz.	—	.75
Trichloride	oz.	—	.95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—
25 p.c.	oz.	—	—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	-5.55
Deodorized	oz.	.70	—
Iodol	oz.	—	—
Iodothyrene, 1/4 oz. vials	lb.	—	3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagenia	lb.	2.30	-2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.60	-2.75
Rio	lb.	3.75	-4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	—
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	—
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	—
Benzoate	oz.	.40	—
Bromide	lb.	.20	—
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	—
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	—
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	—
and Quin, Cit. U.S.P.	lb.	—	—
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	-3.70
Quina, & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	-4.35
Glycerophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	-1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	—
Syrup	lb.	.40	—
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	—
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	—
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	—
Red, Saccharated	lb.	.45	—
Peptonized	lb.	—	3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	—
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	—
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	—
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	—
Pyrophosph., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	—
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	—
Salicylate	oz.	.20	—
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	—
Solution	lb.	.09	—
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	—
Solution (Monse's)	lb.	.12	—
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	-2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	—
Dried	lb.	.15	—
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	—
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	—
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	.23
Valerate	lb.	.80	—
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	-6.50
American	lb.	.90	—
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	—
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	—
Powdered	lb.	.26	—
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	—
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Preca- torious)	oz.	.10	—
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	—
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	—
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	—
Kamala	lb.	2.00	-2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	-2.20
Purified	lb.	—	—
Kaolin	lb.	.07	—
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	—
Powdered	lb.	.72	—
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	—
Powdered	lb.	.25	—
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	—
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	-7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	—
Lanoline	lb.	—	—
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	.60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	.75
(See also Adeps Lanæ)	—	—	—
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	—
Powdered	lb.	.38	—
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	—
Extra	lb.	.35	—
Hand picked	lb.	—	—
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	—
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	—
Chloride	lb.	.75	—
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	—
Nitrate	lb.	.23	—
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	—
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	.50
Lecithin	oz.	—	2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	—
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	—
Ground	lb.	.20	—
Lenigallol	oz.	—	1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	—
Licorice, Corrig.	lb.	.45	—
Mass	lb.	.44	—
Powdered	lb.	.56	—
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.57	—
Powdered	lb.	.85	—
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	—
Powdered	lb.	.22	—
Lilacine	oz.	.75	—
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06 1/2	—
Assort., 1, 1/2 and 3/4 lb.	lb.	.12	—
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—
Litharge	lb.	.14	—
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	.25
Benzoate	lb.	18.60	-19.60
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	.25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	-4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	—
Chloride	oz.	—	.24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	-2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	.58
Iodide	lb.	3.60	-4.00
Salicylate	lb.	.15	—
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	—
Powdered	lb.	.20	—
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	—
Powdered	lb.	.42	—
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	—
Lodestone	lb.	.40	—
London-Purple	lb.	.15	—
Powdered	lb.	.42	—
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	—
Seed	lb.	.60	—
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	-3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.60	—
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	—
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	.45
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.24	—
2 oz.	lb.	.25	—
Powdered	lb.	.24	—
Ponderous	lb.	.80	—
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	-1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	.42
Lactate	oz.	—	.25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	—
Ribbon	oz.	.75	—
Nitrate	lb.	—	.40
Peroxide	lb.	—	2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	—
Salicylate	lb.	2.20	-2.40
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02 1/4	—
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	—
Dried	lb.	.20	—
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	—
Blue, small	lb.	1.65	-1.75
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	—
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	—
Powdered	lb.	.22	—
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	.10
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	.85
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	—
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	-2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	.42
Lactate	oz.	—	.25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	—
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	-4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	—
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	—
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.80	—
Small	lb.	1.35	—
Sorts	lb.	.50	—
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	—
Astatic	lb.	.52	—
Matico leaves	lb.	.35	—
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol.)	oz.	—	3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.50	-3.75
Mercury	lb.	1.20	-1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.75	—
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	—
Powdered	lb.	1.35	—
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	—
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	.60
Cyanide	lb.	—	5.25
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	—
Iodide, green, Prof.	lb.	4.25	—
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	—
Nitrate	oz.	—	.25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	—
Yellow	oz.	—	.25
Salicylate	oz.	.22	—
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	—
Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	—
Mercury with Chalk (by suc- cussion)	oz.	.65	—
Mesotan (25 oz. 42)	oz.	—	.47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	—
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	-1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	—
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	—
German	lb.	—	14
Morphine, Acet., 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	8.75	-9.00
Alkaloid, pure, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	10.70	-10.85
Hydrobromide, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	8.80	—
Hydrochloride, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	8.55	—
Meconate	oz.	—	9.55
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	7.15	—
1/4 oz. vial	oz.	7.40	—
Valerate, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	6.50	—
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans.	lb.	2.75	—
Powdered	lb.	2.20	—
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	—
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	—
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	—
Ground	lb.	.23	—
White	lb.	.20	—
Ground	lb.	.35	—
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	.40
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	—
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.10	—
Naphthol, Alpha	lb.	—	3.50
Beta, Resublim.	lb.	2.90	—
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	2.00
Narcotine, pure 1/4 oz.	ea.	—	.25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	.30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	—
Acetate	oz.	—	.15
Bromide	oz.	—	.50
Chloride	lb.	—	1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	.27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	3.50
Novaspirin	oz.	—	1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	.90
Tablets, 100s	—	—	1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	—
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials)	ea.	—	—
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	—
Powdered	lb.	.90	—
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	—
Extra large	80 to lb.	.35	—
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	—
Powdered	lb.	.18	—
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	-7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	—
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	—
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	—
Rectified	lb.	2.00	—
Angelica	oz.	2.60	—
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	—
Bay	lb.	3.15	—
Benise (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	—
Bergamot	lb.	6.75	—
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	—
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	—
Refined	lb.	1.00	—
Cade	lb.	.75	—
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	—
Camphor	lb.	.25	—
Capsicum	oz.	—	.30
Caraway	lb.	3.45	—
Cassia	lb.	1.35	—
Castor, American	lb.	.15 1/2	—
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	—
Wood	lb.	.28	—
Celery	oz.	.85	—
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.70	—
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	.75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	—
Citronella	lb.	.70	—
Ceylon	lb.	.62	—
Cloves	lb.	1.35	—
Copa	lb.	.20	—
Cod Liver, Newfoundland gal.	gal.	3.15	—
Norwegian	gal.	5.20	—
Bbls.	ea.	145.00	-165.00
1/2 bbls.	ea.	76.00	-85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Oil, Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Ointment Citrine.....lb.	.70	— .80	Potassium Bromide.....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Coriander.....oz.	2.00	— 2.25	Iodine.....lb.	—	1.00	Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash) lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cottonseed, yel. & wh. ....gal.	1.25	— 1.50	Mercurial, ¼ mercury.....lb.	.95	— 1.05	U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.55
Croton.....lb.	1.20	— 1.50	1-3 Mercury.....lb.	.75	— .85	Refined (Sal Tartar).....lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Cubeb.....lb.	3.50	— 3.60	Zinc Oxide.....lb.	—	.50	Chlorate.....lb.	.80	— .85
Cumin.....lb.	4.60	— 4.85	Opium (Natural).....lb.	12.70	— 12.85	Powdered.....lb.	.81	— .86
Dill.....oz.	.40	— .45	Granulated.....lb.	14.75	— 15.00	Chloride, C. P.....lb.	.90	— 1.10
Erigeron, true.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	U. S. P. Powdered.....lb.	14.50	— 14.75	Citrate.....lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Eucalyptus.....lb.	.80	— 1.20	Orange Flowers.....lb.	1.30	— 1.45	Cyanide.....lb.	.80	— 1.25
Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25	Peel, Curacao.....lb.	.10	— .18	Fluoride.....lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Fusel, Crude.....gal.	4.75	— 5.25	Orphol.....oz.	—	—	Glycerophosphate.....lb.	.27	— .30
Fusel, pure.....lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Orris, Florentine.....lb.	.22	— .28	Hypophosphite.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Select Finger.....lb.	2.40	— 2.50	Iodide.....lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l.....lb.	4.50	— 5.00	Verona.....lb.	.20	— .25	Iodate.....oz.	—	.60
Turkish.....lb.	—	—	Orthoform.....oz.	1.40	— 1.50	Lactate 75-80 p.c.....lb.	—	2.80
Ginger.....oz.	.45	— .50	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.....lb.	—	—	Lactophosphate.....oz.	.20	— .24
Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25	1-oz.....oz.	—	Nominal	Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	3.25	— 3.50	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes.....set	—	.50	Nitrate.....lb.	.32	— .45
Sylvester's.....doz.	3.00	— 3.25	Overaden.....oz.	—	1.30	Powdered.....lb.	.33	— .46
Hemlock.....lb.	.75	— .90	Ovarin.....lb.	—	4.00	C. P.....lb.	.48	— .55
Henbane.....lb.	—	1.25	Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.00	Permanganate.....lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Juniper Berries.....lb.	8.75	— 9.25	Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.....ca.	—	2.50	Pure, Powdered.....lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Wood.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50	Pancreatin, U.S.P.....oz.	.20	— .25	Phenolsulphonate.....oz.	—	.32
Lard.....gal.	.95	— 1.20	Paprika pods, Hungarian.....lb.	.65	— .70	C. P.....lb.	—	—
Lavender, Mitcham.....lb.	4.00	— 4.50	Paraffin.....lb.	.14	— .16	Prussiate, red.....lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Garden, French.....lb.	1.00	— 1.25	Paraffin.....lb.	.14	— .16	Yellow.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Spike.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Paraldehyde U. S. P.....lb.	.14	— .18	Salicylate.....oz.	.25	— .30
Lemon.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.....oz.	—	2.90	Sulphate.....lb.	.80	— .90
Lemongrass.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Pareira Brava Root.....lb.	.35	— .40	Sulphide.....lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Limes, expressed.....lb.	3.40	— 3.50	Paris Green.....lb.	.35	— .45	C. P.....lb.	.90	— 1.15
Distilled.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Parsley Seed.....lb.	.28	— .33	Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar).....lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Linseed boiled.....gal.	.94	— .97	Patchouli Leaves.....lb.	.40	— .50	Prickly Ash Bark.....lb.	.25	— .30
Raw.....gal.	.92	— .95	Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.....ca.	—	1.75	Powdered.....lb.	.32	— .37
Lobelia.....oz.	—	.75	Tannate, 15 gr. v.....ca.	—	1.00	Berries.....lb.	.20	— .24
Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.30	— 1.40	Pellitory Root.....lb.	.45	— .60	Protargol.....oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Expressed.....lb.	1.15	— 1.20	Pennyroyal, Herb.....lb.	.20	— .25	Pulsatilla Herb.....lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Male Fern, Ethereal.....lb.	10.50	— 12.00	Pepper, black, clean sift.....lb.	.21	— .23	Pumpkin Seed.....lb.	.20	— .25
Mustard, artificial.....lb.	21.00	— 22.00	White.....lb.	.28	— .30	Pyoktanin Blue.....oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Essential.....oz.	1.50	— 1.75	Peppermint Herb, Germ.....lb.	.50	— .55	Pyridine.....oz.	—	.25
Mirbane.....lb.	.32	— .37	Leaves, pressed, oza.....lb.	.25	— .30	Pyrocatechin Resublimed.....oz.	—	.80
Musk.....oz.	—	1.25	Persian Berries.....lb.	.45	— .55	Quassia, rasped.....lb.	.18	— .22
Neatsfoot.....gal.	1.20	— 1.30	etrolatum, U.S.P., white.....lb.	.15	— .18	Powdered.....lb.	.24	— .28
Neroli, Bigarade, best.....oz.	3.00	— 3.25	Phenacetin (Bayer).....oz.	—	—	Quebracho Bark.....lb.	.60	— .65
Petale, extra.....oz.	4.50	— 5.00	do (L. & F.).....oz.	—	2.75	Queen of Meadow Leaves.....lb.	.25	— .30
Nutmeg.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30	heno-bromate.....oz.	—	2.00	Quince Seed.....lb.	.90	— 1.10
Olive Lucas, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.25	— 3.50	'henol-bismuth.....oz.	—	.80	Quinidine, Alk., cryst.....oz.	.95	— 1.15
3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	— 3.35	'henolphthalein.....oz.	1.75	— 2.00	Sulph.....oz.	.65	— .80
Malaga.....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Phosphorus, Amorphous.....lb.	1.40	— 1.65	Quinine, Alkaloid.....oz.	1.00	— 1.12
Pompeian.....gal.	2.70	— 3.00	hotol.....oz.	—	4.00	Acetate.....oz.	1.15	— 1.22
Orange, bitter.....lb.	2.75	— 2.90	'ichi Herb.....lb.	.22	— .25	Bimuriate.....oz.	1.00	— 1.07
Sweet.....lb.	3.50	— 4.10	Pilocarpine, Alk., pure.....gr.	.10	— .12	Arsenate.....oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Oniganum.....lb.	.35	— .90	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.....gr.	.10	— .10	Arsenite.....oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Palm Lagos.....lb.	.16	— .20	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.....ca.	—	.40	Benzoate.....oz.	.96	— 1.01
Kernel.....lb.	.18	— .21	Nitrate.....oz.	.07	— .08	Bisulphate.....oz.	.50	— .70
Paraffin, Domestic.....gal.	1.25	— 1.50	Salicylate, 5 gr. v.....gr.	—	.10	Carbolate.....oz.	.98	— 1.03
Light.....gal.	—	—	Pink Root, true.....lb.	.48	— .52	Citrate.....lb.	.96	— 1.01
Russian.....gal.	—	3.00	Piperidine.....oz.	—	1.00	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	1.68	— 1.72
Patchouli.....oz.	1.25	— 1.30	Piperin.....oz.	.80	— .90	Hydrobromide.....oz.	.88	— .96
Peach Kernels.....lb.	.45	— .55	Piperazine.....oz.	—	—	Hydrochloride.....oz.	.88	— .96
Peanut.....gal.	.90	— 1.15	Pipsissewa Leaves.....lb.	.32	— .45	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.00	— 1.09
Pennyroyal.....lb.	1.50	— 1.90	Pitch, Burgundy.....lb.	.28	— .32	Phenolsulphonate.....oz.	.74	— .78
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.).....lb.	—	3.90	Plaster, calcined.....bbl.	2.45	— 2.50	Phosphate.....oz.	.92	— .99
Peppermint, N. Y.....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	True, dentist's, sifted.....bbl.	2.75	— 2.80	Lactate.....lb.	1.00	— 1.09
Hotchkiss.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials.....ca.	1.15	— 1.25	Salicylate.....oz.	.89	— .94
Western.....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15-gr. vials.....ca.	1.30	— 1.50	Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	.50	— .53
Petit Grain.....oz.	.45	— .55	Pleurisy Root.....lb.	.25	— .30	5-oz. cans.....oz.	.55	— .60
Pimenta.....lb.	2.10	— 2.50	Plumbago, C.P.....oz.	.50	— .60	1-oz. cans.....oz.	.63	— .65
Pine Needles.....lb.	1.10	— 1.70	Podophyllin (Resin).....lb.	3.25	— 3.70	Valerate.....oz.	—	1.04
Rape Seed.....gal.	1.25	— 1.40	Poke Berries.....lb.	.20	— .22	Rape Seed, English.....lb.	.12	— .14
Rhodiol.....oz.	—	4.00	Root.....lb.	.16	— .20	German.....lb.	.10	— .12
Rhodium.....oz.	.30	— .40	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25	Raspberries dried.....lb.	.50	— .55
Rose, Kissanlik.....oz.	16.00	— 18.00	Poppy Heads.....lb.	.45	— .50	Red Saunders.....lb.	.16	— .20
Artificial.....oz.	3.50	— 4.00	Seed blue (Maw).....lb.	.33	— .36	Rennet, powder.....oz.	—	.75
Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15	White.....lb.	.36	— .38	Resin, common.....lb.	.07	— .09
Triacetate.....lb.	.75	— .90	Potassa, Caustic, com.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Good, strained, per 280 lbs.....lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Rosin.....gal.	.40	— .76	White, sticks.....lb.	1.75	— 2.20	Powdered.....lb.	.12	— .18
Rue, pure.....oz.	.40	— .50	Potassium Acetate.....lb.	1.60	— 1.65	Resor-Bisnol.....oz.	—	1.00
Sage.....oz.	—	.40	Arsenate.....oz.	.12	— .15	Resorcin, pure white.....oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Salad, Union Oil Co.....gal.	1.25	— 1.50	Benzoate.....oz.	.30	— .45	Rhamin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	1.00
Sandalwood, English.....lb.	9.25	— 10.00	Bichromate.....lb.	.50	— .55	Rhatany Root.....lb.	.35	— .40
Sandalwood, W. I.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25	Bicarbonate.....lb.	1.40	— 1.80	Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.....lb.	—	—
Sassafras.....lb.	.80	— .95	Bisulphate, cryst.....lb.	—	.80	1-oz.....oz.	—	—
Savin.....lb.	9.50	— 10.00	C. P.....lb.	1.00	— 1.25	Rhubarb, Canton.....lb.	.54	— .60
Spearmint, pure.....lb.	2.10	— 2.25	Bisulphite.....lb.	1.10	— 1.30	Clippings.....lb.	.35	— .45
Sperm, winter, bleached.....gal.	.90	— 1.00	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar).....lb.	.45	— .50	Powdered.....lb.	.45	— 1.00
Spruce.....lb.	.75	— .90	Borate.....lb.	—	.90	Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.34	— .44
Tansy.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00				Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.....lb.	—	—
Tar, U.S.P.....gal.	.40	— .50				3-oz. bottle incl.....ca.	—	.75
Thyme, commercial.....lb.	.35	— .75				Rose Leaves, pale.....lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red, No. 1.....lb.	1.55	— 1.65				Red.....lb.	1.90	— 2.15
White.....lb.	1.62	— 1.70				Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	.25	— .30
Whale.....gal.	.70	— .75				Rotten Stone.....lb.	.07	— .10
Wine, Ethereal, light.....lb.	3.00	— 4.50				Rubidium Bromide.....oz.	—	1.75
Heavy, true, f. grapes.....lb.	5.50	— 6.50				Iodide 1 oz v.....ca.	2.30	— 2.25
Winegreen.....lb.	4.75	— 5.00						
Synthetic.....lb.	1.60	— 1.75						
Wormseed Baltimore.....lb.	2.60	— 2.75						
W'wood Amer., good.....lb.	3.00	— 3.30						
W'ang W'ang, true.....oz.	4.50	— 5.50						

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Saccharin	—	1.60	Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	14	15	Theophorin	oz.	—	75
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.65	Pure, cryst.	lb.	10	14	Thiolesamine	lb.	—	10.00
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	11.50	Recrystallized	lb.	16	17	1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	70
Sage Leaves	lb.	22	Dried	lb.	26	28	Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	1.60
Domestic	lb.	50	Phosphomolybdate	oz.	45	50	Thiocol	oz.	—	1.60
St. John's Bread	lb.	1.20	Salicylate	lb.	1.65	1.75	Thyme herb	lb.	20	26
Salicin	oz.	12	From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	5.50	Thymol	lb.	11.00	12.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	Silicate, dry	lb.	12	20	Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	11.50	12.50
Salol	lb.	3.25	Liquid	lb.	04	08	Thyroids	lb.	—	16.00
Salophen	oz.	—	Silicofluoride	oz.	—	15	Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	55	65
Salquinine	oz.	—	Succinate	lb.	—	6.50	With leaves	lb.	50	60
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)	—	1.25	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	04	05	Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	1.00
Sandalwood	lb.	20	Pure cryst.	lb.	08	12	Oxide pure	lb.	65	70
Ground	lb.	25	Dry	lb.	08	12	Toluene	lb.	—	1.25
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	35	Sulphide	lb.	30	35	Tolpyrrol	lb.	40	50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	12	17	Tormentilla Root	lb.	40	50
Santonin	3.05	3.12	Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	24	27	Triphenin	oz.	—	2.90
Saponin crude	lb.	—	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	1.60	Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	3.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut.	lb.	52	Valerate	oz.	—	75	Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	2.75
Mexican cut	lb.	16	and Potassium Tartrate	lb.	34	44	Powdered	lb.	2.35	2.75
Powdered	lb.	19	(Rochelle Salt)	lb.	34	44	Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	45	50
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	18	Sparteine Sulph.	oz.	2.50	2.60	Venice	lb.	3.25	3.35
Bark	lb.	17	Spearment Leaves, ozs.	lb.	34	38	Artificial	lb.	18	20
Satrapol	oz.	—	Spermacet, cakes	lb.	36	38	Turkey Corn Root	lb.	85	100
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	18	Spikenard Root	lb.	25	35	Turmeric, powdered	lb.	16	20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	25	Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	1.10	Unicorn Root, true	lb.	28	35
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'loz.	—	1.50	Extra	lb.	1.50	1.65	False	lb.	40	45
Scopolamine Hydrobromide,	—	3.50	Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	56	64	Uran. Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	lb.	—	6.00
15 gr. vial	ea.	3.75	Aromatic	lb.	50	55	Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	lb.	—	45
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	75	Ether, comp.	lb.	52	60	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	oz.	—	5.75
Senecio (Resinoid)	oz.	—	Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	52	60	1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	40
Senega Root	lb.	65	Spirits Turpentine	gal.	56	68	Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	50
Seidlitz Mixture	2.75	3.2	Squawvine Root	lb.	46	58	Uva Ursi	lb.	15	20
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	75	Squill Root, white	lb.	20	24	Valerian Root, English	lb.	85	90
Powdered	lb.	60	Starch, iodized	lb.	—	4.20	Powdered	lb.	85	100
Tinnevely select	lb.	40	Stavesacre, seed	lb.	40	44	Belgian	lb.	95	100
Senna Pods	lb.	35	Stillingia Root	lb.	20	25	Powdered	lb.	95	100
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	—	—	Powdered	lb.	26	30	Vanillin	oz.	65	75
3-oz.	—	—	Storax, liquid	lb.	2.00	2.10	Vervain Root	lb.	28	35
Sepia, True	oz.	—	Stovain, 1/4 oz.	doz.	—	9.00	Sulphate	oz.	—	2.50
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	50	Stramonium Leaves	lb.	27	30	Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	15	20
Silver, Chloride	oz.	73	Powdered	lb.	33	36	Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	45	50
Citrate	oz.	—	Pressed, ozs.	lb.	38	43	Veronal	oz.	—	—
Cyanide	1.04	1.15	Seed	lb.	25	28	Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	45
Iodide	—	1.19	Powdered	lb.	25	28	100s	—	—	—
Lactate	—	1.00	Strontium Acetate	oz.	10	12	Vervain Root	lb.	30	40
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	48	Bromide	lb.	1.10	1.25	Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	1.35
Fused Cones	oz.	50	Carbonate	lb.	55	60	Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	45	50
Nucleinate	oz.	60	Chloride	lb.	40	60	Bark of Tree	lb.	25	30
Oxide	1.05	1.10	Iodide	oz.	40	45	Walnut Leaves	lb.	20	25
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	24	Lactate	oz.	15	20	Water Pepper	lb.	20	25
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	32	Nitrate, dry	lb.	40	45	Wax, Bay	lb.	26	30
Powdered	lb.	29	Nitrate, C. P.	lb.	2.75	3.00	Bees, yellow	lb.	42	50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	20	Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.80	2.95	Carnauba, No 1	lb.	20	24
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	Salicylate	lb.	2.50	2.75	Japan	lb.	23	30
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	35	Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.00	2.25	White Hellebore, Root	lb.	26	30
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	16	Green	lb.	2.00	2.25	Powdered	lb.	26	30
Mottled, genuine	lb.	15	Powdered	lb.	—	—	White Pine Bark	lb.	15	20
White, Conti's	lb.	18	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.	lb.	1.90	2.00	Whiting	lb.	04	05
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	Alk., pow'd, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	1.70	1.80	Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	12	16
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	12	Arsenate	oz.	2.00	2.00	Ground	lb.	14	18
Cut	lb.	20	Arsenite	oz.	2.00	2.00	Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	18
Powdered	lb.	18	Glycerophosphate, 1/2 oz. v.	oz.	2.25	2.25	White	lb.	—	25
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	30	Hypophosphite	oz.	1.95	1.95	Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	20	26
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	18	Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	2.05	2.05	Winter's Bark	lb.	65	75
Arsenate	lb.	25	Phosphate	oz.	1.65	1.65	Witch Hazel, Extract, dou- ble Dist.	gal.	70	80
Arsenite, pure	lb.	65	Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	50	Barrels	gal.	55	65
Benzoate	9.00	9.25	Sublimine, S. & G.	lb.	31	36	Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	15	20
Bicarbonate	lb.	0.24	Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	27	34	Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	16	18
Bichromate	lb.	40	1-lb. cartons	lb.	31	36	Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.25	1.30
C.P., powdered	oz.	08	Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	1.35	Wormwood Herb	lb.	25	30
Bitartrate	lb.	80	L. & F.	oz.	—	1.10	Xeroform	lb.	—	22
Bromide	lb.	95	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	1.06	Yellow Dock Root	lb.	18	22
Cacodylate 1/4 oz. vials	ea.	—	Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	1.35	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	50	70
Carbon (Nat Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	ulphothyl	lb.	—	3.00	Benzoate	oz.	40	60
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	13	Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	50	Bromide	lb.	35	40
Dried purified	lb.	16	Iodide	oz.	35	42	Chloride, fused	lb.	50	100
Granulated	lb.	0.24	Flowers	lb.	04	08	Granulated	lb.	30	35
Chlorate	lb.	45	Lac., precipitated	lb.	48	53	Iodide	oz.	37	50
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	15	Roll	lb.	03	06	Metallic C.P.	lb.	45	90
Cinnamate	oz.	35	Washed	lb.	09	12	Gran., free from As.	lb.	60	160
Citrate	lb.	75	Sumac bark	lb.	12	16	Hypophosphite	oz.	22	25
Cyanide	lb.	40	Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	35	40	Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	18	Sunflower Seeds	lb.	08	12	Oxide, American	lb.	20	25
Hypophosphite	1.00	1.20	Talcum, powdered	lb.	04	06	Eng., Hubbard's	lb.	50	55
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	04	Tamarinds	kegs	16	20	Peroxide	lb.	2.70	2.80
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	0.24	Tannalbin	oz.	2.75	3.00	Phenide	oz.	—	25
Granular	lb.	0.24	Tannoform	oz.	—	50	Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.10	1.20
Iodide (oz. 37-45)	lb.	5.15	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	60	70	Permanganate	oz.	1.25	1.40
Lactophosphate	oz.	14	No. Carolina, pt. cans.	doz.	—	85	Phosphate	lb.	30	40
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	17	Tartar Emetic	lb.	65	80	Phosphide	oz.	—	—
Nitrate	lb.	15	Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	65	70	Salicylate	lb.	—	60
Nitrite	lb.	17	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb.	65	70	Stearate	lb.	—	60
Oxalate	lb.	50	Terpinol	lb.	—	2.00	Sulphate, crystals	lb.	08	10
Perborate	lb.	55	Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	2.75	C.P.	lb.	18	25
Permanganate	lb.	—	Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	35	Valerate	lb.	—	13.00
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.10	Theobromine	oz.	—	1.70	.....	oz.	—	90
.....	lb.	1.10	Theocin	oz.	—	2.70	.....	oz.	—	90

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from
October 23 to October 30, 1916

ACID, ACETIC—50 lbs., \$12, Panama; 416 lbs., \$104, Mexico; 50 lbs., \$16, Ecuador; 78,991 lbs., \$9,022, English; 500 lbs., \$123, Mexico; 222 lbs., \$44, San Domingo; 355 lbs., \$60, Brazil; 893 lbs., \$100, Venezuela; 40,320 lbs., \$6,750, Straits Settlements; 245,409 lbs., \$36,748, England; 30 lbs., \$4, San Domingo; 2,200 lbs., \$370, Chile; 52,250 lbs., \$5,818, England.	\$638, San Domingo; 5,500 lbs., \$165, Brazil; 77,000 lbs., \$2,065, Chile; 30,800 lbs., \$1,234, Venezuela; 2,250 lbs., \$132, China; 1,234 lbs., \$33, Straits Settlements; 2,240 lbs., \$68, Australia; 15,200 lbs., \$506, San Domingo; 2,200 lbs., \$66, Chile; 4,411 lbs., \$132, Peru; 4,000 lbs., \$172, Nicaragua; 88,000 lbs., \$3,630, Peru; 1,100 lbs., \$3,630, Peru; 1,100 lbs., \$33, Venezuela; 1,360 lbs., \$66, British West Africa.	lands; 112,095 lbs., \$5,605, France; 255,828 lbs., \$955, Netherlands.
ACID, BORIC—100 lbs., \$14, San Domingo; 280,000 lbs., \$34,300, England; 1,698 lbs., \$194, Cuba; 890 lbs., \$120, San Domingo; 396 lbs., \$70, Brazil; 125 lbs., \$15, Venezuela; 551 lbs., \$83, Chile.	CARBON BISULPHIDE—\$631, Sweden.	LIME CHLORATE—\$3, Brazil.
ACID, CARBOLIC—100 lbs., \$65, Cuba; 107 lbs., \$113, Brazil; 50,033 lbs., \$35,903, France.	CASTOR OIL—30 gals., \$42, Honduras; 50 gals., \$96, Cuba; 2 gals., \$16, Colombia; 25 gals., \$30, Cuba; 2,500 gals., \$2,900, Chile.	LIME CHLORIDE—\$1,530, Netherlands; \$482, Cuba.
ACID, CITRIC—1,000 lbs., \$571, Greece; 690 lbs., \$550, Norway; 20 lbs., \$12, British West Indies; 1,750 lbs., \$771, Cuba; 2,150 lbs., \$112, San Domingo; 430 lbs., \$405, Brazil; 122 lbs., \$74, Venezuela; 12,090 lbs., \$7,600, Sweden; 562 lbs., \$380, Chile; 920 lbs., \$760, Greece; 50 lbs., \$44, Cuba.	CHORAL HYDRATE—\$525, England.	LOGWOOD—25 tons, \$1,350, Spain.
ACID, MURIATIC—54 lbs., \$9, San Domingo; 460 lbs., \$10, Jamaica; 96,250 lbs., \$2,742, Cuba; 110 lbs., \$25, Brazil; 1,500 lbs., \$186, Chile; 403 lbs., \$14, Philippine Islands; 3,960 lbs., \$74, Mexico.	CHLORINE—\$7,750 lbs., \$8,500, France; 94,325 lbs., \$18,178, Russia in Europe.	MENTHOL—\$3, San Domingo.
ACID, OXALIC—371 lbs., \$217, Cuba; 10 lbs., \$8, San Domingo.	CHLOROFORM—\$8, Bolivia; \$31, Brazil; \$11, Venezuela; \$147, Hongkong.	OPIMUM—\$7, Brazil; \$1, San Domingo.
ACID, PHOSPHORIC—200 lbs., \$65, Chile.	COCOA BUTTER—\$11, Mexico; \$4,300, Italy; \$1,156, Chile.	PALM OIL—1,099 lbs., \$121, Brazil.
ACID, PICRIC—225,125 lbs., \$321,100, France; 61,087 lbs., \$61,194, Russia in Europe; 975,100 lbs., \$808,666, France.	COCOANUT OIL—\$64,770, Sweden; \$1,088, Cuba; \$278, Brazil; \$1,176, Cuba; \$580, Brazil.	PARIS GREEN—\$60, Brazil.
ACID, PYROGALLIC—13 lbs., \$62, Brazil.	COPPER SULPHATE—450 lbs., \$50, Mexico; 1,250 lbs., \$116, Venezuela; 672,000 lbs., \$67,000, France; 18,084 lbs., \$1,721, Chile; 213 lbs., \$24, Venezuela.	PEANUT OIL—10 gals., \$5, Mexico.
ACID, SALICYLIC—200 lbs., \$540, England.	CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—\$1, San Domingo.	PEPPERMINT OIL—2,242 lbs., \$5,988, England; 4,856 lbs., \$11,378, England; 165 lbs., \$434, British South Africa; 3,000 lbs., \$5,400, England; 300 lbs., \$690, France; 822 lbs., \$1,100, England.
ACID, SULPHURIC—142,225 lbs., \$16,906, Mexico; 32 lbs., \$4, San Domingo; 176,000 lbs., \$12,492, Mexico; 592 lbs., \$12, Jamaica; 378 lbs., \$15, Cuba; 61,711 lbs., \$3,130, Brazil; 600 lbs., \$59, Australia; 152,000 lbs., \$3,306, Mexico; 180 lbs., \$18, Trinidad; 27 lbs., \$8, Brazil.	CREAM OF TARTAR—\$92, Greece; \$50, Brazil; \$196, Philippine Islands; \$1,554, Chile; \$90, Venezuela.	PERFUMERY—\$3,598, France; \$721, Gibraltar; \$53, Greece; \$1,285, Norway; \$15,853, England; \$201, Panama; \$13, Mexico; \$88, Barbados; \$25, Jamaica; \$791, British West Indies; \$2,543, Cuba; \$144, Danish West Indies; \$78, Dutch West Indies; \$31, San Domingo; \$2,282, Argentina; \$9,276, Brazil; \$857, Venezuela; \$41, Aden; \$4,625, China; \$301, Straits Settlements; \$951, Hongkong; \$190, Siam; \$8,209, Australia; \$832, New Zealand; \$22,537, Philippine Islands; \$400, Iceland; \$233, Panama; \$2,027, Mexico; \$207, Jamaica; \$2,898, Argentina; \$1,796, Brazil; \$172, Chile; \$1,189, Colombia; \$672, Uruguay; \$704, China; \$50, Hongkong; \$385, Japan; \$17, Philippine Islands; \$836, British West Africa; \$1,766, British South Africa; \$1,235, France; \$6,112, England; \$737, Panama; \$143, Jamaica; \$1,012, Cuba; \$63, Chile; \$491, Ecuador; \$1,921, Peru; \$67, Venezuela; \$160, China; \$1,034, British West Africa; \$33, British South Africa; \$106, Italy; \$295, Portugal; \$701, Spain; \$2,997, England; \$75, San Domingo; \$579, Brazil; \$674, Chile; \$108, Chile.
ACID, TARTARIC—1,019 lbs., \$656, Cuba; 110 lbs., \$75, San Domingo; 100 lbs., \$75, Ecuador; 250 lbs., \$161, Greece; 462 lbs., \$305, Cuba; 2,087 lbs., \$1,415, Brazil; 3,000 lbs., \$1,994, Greece.	DENTRINE—73,680 lbs., \$2,649, Norway; \$17,500 lbs., \$767, Portugal; \$8,240 lbs., \$2,352, Australia; 33,000 lbs., \$1,647, France; 63,000 lbs., \$3,364, Italy.	PETROLEUM JELLY—\$3,810, France; \$13, Panama; \$26, Mexico; \$11, San Domingo; \$107, Chile; \$988, France; \$3,704, England; \$275, Barbados; \$77, Jamaica; \$279, British West Indies; \$33, Cuba; \$10, Dutch West Indies; \$1,395, Brazil; \$33, British Guiana; \$104, China; \$41, Hongkong; \$889, Japan; \$414, Australia; \$183, Philippine Islands; \$325, Spain; \$2,373, England; \$426, Chile; \$375, Sweden; \$374, Panama; \$16, Cuba; \$167, British West Africa.
ALCOHOL—1,099,272 gals., \$280,930, France; 21 gals., \$14, Colombia; 1,224,037 gals., \$372,259, France; 9,357 gals., \$2,265, England; 10 gals., \$11, Barbados; 370 gals., \$154, Chile; 52 gals., \$47, Ecuador; 500 gals., \$178, British West Africa.	DYES AND DYESTUFFS—\$926, Mexico; \$435, Cuba; \$250, England; \$5,620, Scotland; \$15, British West Indies; \$63, Cuba; \$27,430, Brazil; \$102, Japan; \$2,225, Australia; \$1,254, Philippine Islands; \$6,252, Italy; \$165, Portugal; \$13,562, Spain; \$1,593, Chile; \$1,120, France; \$2,225, England; \$189, Panama.	POTASSIUM BICHLORATE—\$1,999 lbs., \$8,140, Netherlands; 6,434 lbs., \$2,853, Sweden; 1,100 lbs., \$429, Chile; 180 lbs., \$91, Mexico.
ALCOHOL, WOOD—28,050 gals., \$15,680, France; 10 gals., \$8, Venezuela.	DYEWOOD EXTRACT—\$2,830, Italy; \$220, Mexico; 32 lbs., \$220, Straits Settlements; \$690, Italy; \$6,873, Sweden.	POTASSIUM CHLORATE—22,228 lbs., \$10,234, Cuba; 8,100 lbs., \$3,759, Brazil; 1,120 lbs., \$500, Australia; 28,690 lbs., \$12,398, Portugal; 2,688 lbs., \$1,438, San Domingo; 375 lbs., \$158, Mexico.
ALUMINUM SULPHATE—\$1,108, Netherlands; 1,500 lbs., \$19, San Domingo; \$734, Netherlands; \$644, Switzerland; \$1,592, Argentina; \$945, Brazil; \$1,681, France.	EPSOM SALTS—375 lbs., \$11, Mexico; 620 lbs., \$24, San Domingo; 1,175 lbs., \$56, San Domingo; 47,300 lbs., \$1,440, Brazil; 9,630 lbs., \$181, Cuba.	POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—127 lbs., \$75, San Domingo.
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—\$40, British West Indies; \$189, Cuba; \$337, Brazil; \$569, Straits Settlements; \$28, Japan; \$502, Mexico.	ETHER—\$14, San Domingo; \$38, San Domingo.	POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN—25 lbs., \$31, Philippine Islands; 38 lbs., \$43, Mexico.
AMMONIAC, SAL—150 lbs., \$14, Panama; 50 lbs., \$7, Philippine Islands; 6,400 lbs., \$786, Chile.	FORMALDEHYDE—47,200 lbs., \$4,596, France; 3,759 lbs., \$375, Panama; 450 lbs., \$54, Jamaica; 9,741 lbs., \$1,131, Cuba; 2,720 lbs., \$291, Brazil; 11,200 lbs., \$1,315, Australia; 8,000 lbs., \$920, France; 12,400 lbs., \$1,252, England; 1,257 lbs., \$149, Chile.	QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—195,500 lbs., \$26,970, Sweden; 140,538 lbs., \$12,297, Japan.
AMMONIUM NITRATE—\$15,908, Italy; 1,100 lbs., \$63, Brazil; \$188, Brazil; 70,951 lbs., France; \$1,817, France.	FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$126, Netherlands; \$7,168, England; \$228, Panama; \$18, Mexico; \$66, Jamaica; \$53, British West Indies; \$1,111, Cuba; \$16, San Domingo; \$217, Brazil; \$11, British Guiana; \$13, Venezuela; \$86, Philippine Islands; \$55, Cuba; \$120, Brazil; \$80, Colombia; \$19, Mexico; \$196, Cuba.	QUICKSILVER—30,000 lbs., \$29,250, England; 33,800 lbs., \$25,026, England.
AMMONIUM SULPHATE—\$3,565, British Guiana.	GINSENG ROOT—32 lbs., \$220, Straits Settlements.	QUININE—\$23, Nicaragua; \$1,428, Brazil; \$1,300, Venezuela; \$400, Spain; \$1,792, Cuba.
ANTIMONY SALTS—\$464, England.	GLUCOSE—271,200 lbs., \$7,870, France; 61,020 lbs., \$1,651, Mexico; 58,011 lbs., \$1,673, Cuba; \$4,022 lbs., \$1,939, Greece; 2,245,720 lbs., \$68,903, England; 103,400 lbs., \$2,004, Argentina; 10,500 lbs., \$296, Philippine Islands; 67,800 lbs., \$1,834, Italy; 1,107,720 lbs., \$31,659, England; 332 lbs., \$7, Costa Rica; 33,700 lbs., \$980, Greece.	ROOTS AND HERBS—\$768, England; \$38, Mexico; \$155, Cuba; \$1,597, England; \$417, Cuba; \$63, Brazil; \$1,800, Norway; \$12,807, Russia in Europe; \$7,269, England; \$103, San Domingo; \$764, Chile; \$3,910, England; \$656, Cuba; \$19, Venezuela.
BALSAMS—\$35, Cuba; \$303, Brazil; \$5,391, England; \$22, Panama; \$416, Cuba; \$12, Brazil; \$378, China; \$22, Chile.	GLYCERIN—\$221 lbs., \$4,937, England; 610 lbs., \$249, Honduras; 1,096 lbs., \$481, England; 40 lbs., \$48, Cuba; 50 lbs., \$23, Danish West Indies; 560 lbs., \$316, Brazil; 50 lbs., \$26, San Domingo; 2,800 lbs., \$1,690, Venezuela; 5,000 lbs., \$2,050, England; 3,200 lbs., \$1,549, Chile; 455 lbs., \$450, Peru; 7,200 lbs., \$4,200, Japan.	SALOL—660 lbs., \$2,535, Russia in Europe; 13,935 lbs., \$60,000, Russia in Europe; 22 lbs., \$91, Brazil.
BARK EXTRACT—\$5,649, France; \$1,322, Australia.	HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE — \$3,215, France; \$84, Greece.	SALT PETER—555 lbs., \$100, Venezuela; 100 lbs., \$26, Panama.
BEES WAX—36,970 lbs., \$10,925, Russia in Asia.	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—\$116, Cuba; \$40, Bolivia; \$52, Peru; \$71, Cuba; \$24, San Domingo; \$898, Argentina; \$1,023, Brazil; \$70, Uruguay; \$153, San Domingo; \$156, Chile; \$43, Mexico; \$20, Cuba.	SODA, ASH—625,076 lbs., \$31,181, Italy; 900 lbs., \$34, Mexico; 205,686 lbs., \$5,521, Norway; 13,021 lbs., \$333, Cuba; 318,276 lbs., \$9,936, Argentina; \$532 lbs., \$19, Brazil; 1,203, 148 lbs., \$42,575, Sweden; 150,300 lbs., \$4,509, Italy.
BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—\$10, San Domingo; \$45, Venezuela.	LEAD ACETATE—\$77, Philippine Islands; \$1,750, Sweden; \$39, Chile.	SODA CAUSTIC—1,012,016 lbs., \$39,832, Italy; 300,768 lbs., \$10,732, England; 14,180 lbs., \$550, Nicaragua; 675,000 lbs., \$2,280, Mexico; 6,950 lbs., \$140, Cuba; 43,875 lbs., \$1,588, San Do-
BORAX—\$90, Panama; \$35, San Domingo; \$31, Sweden; \$56, San Domingo; \$25, Brazil; \$166, Chile; \$340, Peru.	LIME ACETATE—407,789 lbs., \$14,275, Nether-	
CALCIUM CARBIDE—4,000 lbs., \$172, Nicaragua; 10,000 lbs., \$430, Salvador; 55,200 lbs., \$1,435, Cuba; 1,000 lbs., \$30, San Domingo; 37,312 lbs., \$1,566, Peru; 560 lbs., \$23, Barbados; 80,400 lbs., \$2,815, Cuba; 20,000 lbs.,		

Exportations—Cont'd

mingo; 1,233,069 lbs., \$56,098, France; 12,215 lbs., \$475, Greece; 57,600 lbs., \$2,304, Italy; 153,661 lbs., \$6,173, England; 53,373 lbs., \$2,069, Mexico; 9,020 lbs., \$450, Barbados; 52,177 lbs., 2,111, Cuba; 5,680 lbs., \$239, Venezuela; 261,297 lbs., \$13,740, Brazil; 7,000 lbs., \$300, Straits Settlements; 67,550 lbs., \$2,605, Philippine Islands; 191,173 lbs., \$9,950, France; 232,780 lbs., \$12,218, Italy; 10,682 lbs., \$250, Portugal; 6,000 lbs., \$270, Sweden; 114,954 lbs., \$4,460, England; 17,136 lbs., \$814, San Domingo; 130,950 lbs., \$6,336, Brazil; 2,368 lbs., \$419, England; 55,700 lbs., \$2,157, Mexico; 13,500 lbs., \$540, Cuba; 36,300 lbs., \$1,815, San Domingo.

SODA, SAL—1,922,705 lbs., \$42,076, Italy; 1,250 lbs., \$15, Panama; 1,125 lbs., \$12, Argentina; 912 lbs., \$15, British West Indies; 47,350 lbs., \$590, Cuba; 1,549 lbs., \$64, Dutch West Indies; 28,336 lbs., \$514, Brazil; 6,000 lbs., \$65, British Guiana; 876 lbs., \$30, Panama.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—750 lbs., \$8, Danish West Indies; 2,640 lbs., \$53, San Domingo; 680 lbs., \$26, Venezuela; 1,120 lbs., \$24, San Domingo; 200 lbs., \$8, Peru; 47,264 lbs., \$1,120 Sweden; 2,000 lbs., \$40, Mexico; 1,500 lbs., \$32, Venezuela.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—67,200 lbs., \$116,120, France; 22,000 lbs., \$6,160, Netherlands; 4,637 lbs., \$1,229, Norway; 774 lbs., \$190, Hongkong; 7,144 lbs., \$2,500, Netherlands; 9,276 lbs., \$2,269, Mexico; 12,552 lbs., \$3,773, France; 11,317 lbs., \$3,961, Spain.

SODIUM CARBONATE—1,904 lbs., \$42, Mexico; 1,344 lbs., \$31, San Domingo.

SODIUM CYANIDE—11,528 lbs., \$5,249, Mexico; 35,400 lbs., \$10,266, Mexico; 40,000 lbs., \$12,000, Costa Rica; 112,000 lbs., \$28,655, Mexico.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—557 lbs., \$10, Cuba; 148 lbs., \$4, Brazil.

SODIUM NITRATE—100 tons, \$8,353, Greece.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—1,050 lbs., \$204, Argentina; 104,646 lbs., \$11,009, Australia; 480 lbs., \$140, Chile.

SODIUM SALTS—\$59, Mexico; \$30, San Domingo; \$650, England; \$546, Mexico; \$11, British West Indies; \$522, Cuba; \$23, Danish West Indies; \$103, Brazil; \$298, Venezuela; \$116, Philippine Islands; \$188, Chile; \$310, British India.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—1,150 lbs., \$2,475, England; 670 lbs., \$1,110, England; 25 lbs., \$75, Sweden; 2,238 lbs., \$2,900, England; 300 lbs., \$750, England.

SODIUM SILICATE—16,589 lbs., \$376, San Domingo; 582 lbs., \$27, Venezuela.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—10,595 lbs., \$371, Mexico; 1,861 lbs., \$118, Philippine Islands.

SODIUM SULPHITE—200 lbs., \$36, Brazil.

SPONGES—176 lbs., \$84, Argentina; 160 lbs., \$212, Brazil; 12 lbs., \$8, Peru; 20 lbs., \$17, Panama.

TALC—2,210 lbs., \$39, Brazil, 2,015 lbs., \$37, Spain; 4,440 lbs., \$67, Brazil.

TRINITROTOLUOL—40,931 lbs., \$387,000, Italy; 522,085 lbs., \$516,420, Russia in Europe; 53,459 lbs., \$55,000, Italy.

VEGETABLE WAX—13,400 lbs., \$2,750, England; 34,688 lbs., \$8,499, France.

ZINC OXIDE—100,800 lbs., \$3,320, England; 1,220 lbs., \$80, Panama; 1,410 lbs., \$170, San Domingo; 5,000 lbs., \$294, Bolivia; 24,400 lbs., \$24,584, England; 12,000 lbs., \$1,250, Scotland; 873 lbs., \$130, Cuba; 120 lbs., \$21, San Domingo; 24,545 lbs., \$2,209, Brazil; 1,250 lbs., \$96, Venezuela; 110,250 lbs., \$10,750, Russia in Europe; 100,250 lbs., \$10,750, Russia in Europe; 6,950 lbs., \$695, Argentina; 200 lbs., \$25, Brazil; 110 lbs., \$30, Uruguay; 298,880 lbs., \$28,202, England; 56,000 lbs., \$3,570, England; 73,500 lbs., \$9,237, Scotland; 440 lbs., \$54, Chile.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from October 23 to October 30, 1916

ACIDS—
25 cs., cresylic, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.
28 drs., cresylic, Lehn & Fink, Hull.
20 drs., cresylic, Read, Holliday & Sons, Hull.

ALCOHOL—
100 drs., Du Pont Nemours Powder Co., Hull.

ALMOND MEAL—
1 bbl., Schieffelin & Co., London.

ARGOLS—
27 csks., Tartar Chemical Co., Liverpool.
605 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Liverpool.
38 sacks, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Leghorn.

BALSAMS—
25 cs., copaiba, American Trading Co., Maracaibo.
20 bxs., copaiba, Henderson & Koen, Porto Colombia.

BARK—
63 bs., mangrove, Commercial Bank, Spanish America, Cartagena.
25 bs., cinchona, McKesson & Robbins, London.
22 bs., cinchona, Peek & Velsor, London.
30 bs., cinchona, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
111 sacks, mangrove, Russek Trading Co., Cape Gracias.
15 tons, mangrove, Wawa Commission Co., Cape Gracias.

BERRIES—
5 bgs., cubeb, McKesson & Robbins, London.
3 bgs., cubeb, E. Lilly & Co., London.
50 bbls., cedar, B. Westergaard & Co., St. Johns, N. F.
132 bbls., cedar, Strohmeier & Arpe Co., St. Johns, N. F.

BEANS—
1,000 bgs., St. John's bread, Nordlinger & Co., Naples.
68 cs., vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Bordeaux.
7 cs., vanilla, E. J. Bauer, London.

BITTER WOOD—
50 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

CAMPHOR—
172 cs., National Bank South Africa, London.
100 cs., Standard Bank South Africa, London.

CARDAMOMS—
16 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.
12 cs., E. Lilly & Co., London.

CASEIN—
31 bgs., Warehouse Mercantile Co., London.
8 bgs., A. Orlik, London.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
2 cs., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Marseilles.

1 cs., preparations, Vandegrift & Co., Bordeaux.

OPRA—
29 bgs., F. Baker Co., Kingston.

DISINFECTANTS—
14 cs., H. F. Coleman, London.

DIVI-DIVI—
10,082 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
11 csks., indigo extract, Heller & Merz Co., Havre.
10 csks., aniline, American Dyewood Co., Havre.
8 csks., aniline, Walter & Co., Havre.
5 csks., orchil liquor, W. A. Ross & Co., Liverpool.
12 bgs., annatto, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

ESSENCES—
40 cs., 7 pipes, geranium, George Lueders & Co., Algiers.
10 cs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Marseilles.
24 cs., A. Chris & Co., Marseilles.
27 cs., E. J. Bauer, London.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
26 drs., citronella, R. Hilliers Sons & Co., Batavia.
10 drs., Lehn & Fink, Batavia.
40 cs., eucalyptus, J. S. McCoy, Bilbao.
50 cs., lemon, A. A. Stillwell & Co., Palermo.
50 cs., lemon, C. G. Euler, Palermo.
4 drs., citronella, Rockhill & Victor, Calcutta.
50 cs., orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
42 cs., orange, G. Lueders & Co., Kingston.
24 bxs., orange, Colonial Bank, Kingston.
5 cs., almond, Schieffelin & Co., London.
1 cs., coriander, 12 cs., almond, Ungerer & Co., London.

FLOWERS—
61 bs., chamomile, McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn.
65 cs., chamomile, Canadian Bank of Comm., Bilbao.
15 bgs., chamomile, McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn.
7 bgs., chamomile, Werner & Gerathy, Leghorn.
29 bs., chamomile, A. Stallman & Co., Leghorn.
14 bs., various, Peek & Velsor, London.

GUMS—
10 bgs., arabic, O. Isenstein & Co., London.
170 bgs., tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.
27 cs., aloes, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
25 kegs, aloes, F. Brett & Co., London.
10 bs., gamboge, Lehn & Fink, London.

30 bs., arabic, C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.
200 bgs., arabic, F. Duché & Co., London.
11 bgs., myrrh, Peek & Velsor, London.
6 cs., tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.
11 bgs., myrrh, W. H. Stiner & Co., London.
80 cs., aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.

GLYCERIN—
65 drs., American Trading Co., Rio de Janeiro.
40 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Rio de Janeiro.

HERBS—
17 bgs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Leghorn.
11 bgs., Lehn & Fink, Leghorn.

IRON OXIDE—
30 csks., G. A. & E. Meyer, Hull.

LEAVES—
75 bs., senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.
310 bgs., digitalis, A. Joesson, London.
237 bs., senna, Centaur & Co., Liverpool.
250 bs., sage, Crassopulos Bros., Piraeus.
28 bs., sage, McKesson & Robbins, Piraeus.
70 bgs., sage, P. A. Pavlidis, Piraeus.
60 bs., medicinal, Smith, Kline & French, Leghorn.
221 bs., wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
26 bs., senna, Standard Bank, South America, London.
455 bs., senna, W. O. Davey & Co., London.
50 bs., sage, Crassopulos Bros., Piraeus.

LEMON PEEL—
25 cs., E. E. Marks & Co., Leghorn.

LEECHES—
3 tubs, live bloodsuckers, C. B. Richard & Co., Liverpool.
2 cs., bloodsuckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

MANGANESE—
6 csks., Pacific Coast Borax Co., Glasgow.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
9 cs., drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
17 cs., medicine, Davies, Turner & Co., Liverpool.
14 cs., medicine, Wakem & McLaughlin, Liverpool.
10 cs., drugs, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Colombia.
3 cs., medicine, E. Cipriani, Leghorn.
4 cs., drugs, Pritchard & Constance, London.
17 bs., drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.

MYROBALANS—
9,655 pockets, C. S. Heyman & Co., Calcutta.

OILS—
427 drs., cocos, Guaranty Trust Co., Bombay.

728 drs., cocos, Guaranty Trust Co., Tjilatjap.
25 bbls., codliver, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Christiansand.
100 bbls., codliver, Schieffelin & Co., Christiansand.
325 bbls., codliver, British Purchasing Co., Christiansand.
94 csks., palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
100 csks., 200 bbls., cod oil, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
15 bbls., seal oil, 310 bbls., codliver, British Consul, St. Johns, N. F.
1 bx., codliver, W. & S. Job Co., Halifax, N. S.
10 drs., pine tar oil, Pinex Co., London.
139 cs., palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
1 bx., codliver, W. S. Job & Co., Halifax, N. S.
200 bbls., codliver, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
15 bbls., seal, 310 bbls., codliver, W. S. Job & Co., St. Johns, N. F.
OINTMENT—
12 cs., Lanmon & Kemp, London.
OPIUM—
12 cs., Lanman & Kemp, London.
PERFUMERY—
64 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
1 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
16 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
1 cs., Elson & Brewer, Bordeaux.
9 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
6 cs., A. Chris Co., Marseilles.
PEROXIDE HYDROGEN—
12 csks., Mercury Mills, London.
PILLS—
8 cs., Lanman & Kemp, London.

ROOTS—
10 bgs., ipecac, American Trading Co., Cartagena.
3 bgs., ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.
14 bs., ipecac, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.
5 bs., orris, R. T. Gates, Genoa.
1 cse., orris, J. S. Roehrs & Co., London.
105 bs., gentian, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Bilbao.
227 bs., gentian, Mismo & Co., Bilbao.
307 bs., gentian, W. Benkert, Bilbao.
200 bs., gentian, Jordon Son & Co., Bilbao.
1,563 bgs., gentian, A. Joenssen, Bilbao.
545 bgs., gentian, Brown Bros. & Co., Bilbao.
53 bgs., dandelion, Peek & Velsor, London.
2 cs., orris, Smith, Kline & French, Leghorn.
3 bgs., colombo, E. Lilly & Co., London.
23 bs., medicinal, A. Stallman & Co., London.
20 bs., cascarrilla, W. R. Grace & Co., Guayaquil.
31 bs., medicinal, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.
SANDALWOOD—
7 bgs., chips, E. Lilly & Co., London.
SEED—
20 bgs., aniseed, Peek & Velsor, London.
5 bgs., mustard, Loweth, Larsen & Co., Glasgow.
200 sacks, rapeseed, F. W. Wood & Sons, London.
222 bgs., coriander, Int'l Banking Corporation, London.

SOAP—
1,500 bxs., castile, Weaver & Sterry, Leghorn.
SODIUM SULPHIDE—
250 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
SPICES—
12 cs., capsicum, Carbonnell Bros, Bilbao.
350 bgs., pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.
400 bgs., pimento, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
9 bgs., pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
SPONGES—
18 bs., J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
TALC—
200 bgs., W. H. Whitaker & Co., Genoa.
700 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Genoa.
800 bgs., W. B. Daniels, Genoa.
550 bgs., Caldwell & Co., Genoa.
TARTAR—
509 sacks, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Algiers.
157 sacks, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Algiers.
945 sacks, Tartar Chemical Co., Algiers.
171 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
VANADIUM—
4,272 bgs., J. Hughes, Callao.
WAX—
1,600 bgs., paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Liverpool.
3,085 bgs., paraffin, Smith & Nichols, Liverpool.
240 bgs., carnauba, Strahl & Pitsh, Pernambuco.
ZINC OXIDE—
20 straps, McKesson & Robbins, London.

BOODY DRUG COMPANY'S NEW STORE

TOLEDO, OHIO, October 30—The Boody Drug Company opened its new store last week on the corner opposite to its former location for many years in the Boody Hotel block. About a year ago the proprietor of the store, E. J. Speice, was notified that he would have to move out as a new hotel was to be built. He then secured a lease of the opposite corner, but the new hotel plans have been postponed and he now finds himself with two drug stores on opposite corners but believes that both will be profitable.

The new store is very modern and most attractive, the fixtures are all in white and were installed by the Wilmarth Company of Grand Rapids with a 22-foot onyx and marble Puffer fountain. Cigars, candies, toilet preparations and other package goods fill the leading display spaces, the drug department to be relegated to a back room position.

WHO FIRST MADE SQUARE CANDLES?

The candle-makers who were the "light-trust" of years past are divided as a result of the suit of Edward J. Knapp vs. Will & Baumer in U. S. Court at Syracuse, N. Y. Infringement of patent rights is the technical charge, but the court must decide "who first made round candles square." The incredulous may smile at the light trust of bygone days, but even now the candle is the aristocrat of illuminators, and you will find it in milady's boudoir, while its democratic qualities are evidenced in the Western mines. Even now 25 million pounds of candles are made yearly. Mayor Louis Will of Syracuse, who has been in the candle business for 42 years, testified to the production of "Cleopatra," a so-called square candle, named after the "Obelisk," not the historic character who according to Marc Anthony was not "square." Unfortunately Sieur de Brez, the famous moulder is not there to direct the jury, but anyone knows that twelve jurymen can decide anything, so the world awaits the verdict as to the maker of "square candles."

Potash—CHLORATES—Soda
BICHROMATES
YELLOW PRUSSIAN of SODA
C. W. CAMPBELL
9 CLIFF ST.—PHONE JOHN 6132—NEW YORK CITY

—EDWARD I. HOPKINS, of J. L. Hopkins & Company, crude drug merchants, and Mrs. Hopkins are in England, where they will stay for a few weeks.

Chemical Plant For Sale

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of UNITED STATES STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.

Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of Hon. Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy herein, dated October 28th, 1916, the personal property, belonging to the estate in bankruptcy herein, contained in the plant and factory of said bankrupt, located at Bound Brook, Middlesex County, New Jersey, including chemical machinery, apparatus, appliances, fixtures, &c., employed in the manufacture of carbolic acid crystals, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on the premises aforesaid, on Thursday, November 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to the rules and regulations of this court, as follows:

Said property will be offered for sale, first in lots, one lot of which shall consist of the right to complete a certain contract, dated January 12th, 1916 (upon terms hereinafter specified), between the Estate of Ray W. Pierce, and the bankrupt, for the sale and conveyance by said Estate of Ray V. Pierce to the bankrupt of land in the Borough of Middlesex, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, upon which said factory and plant are located, a copy of which contract may be inspected at the office of the referee or trustee herein, and subject to liens and encumbrances filed and existing against said real property at the time of sale.

The property will then be offered for sale, in bulk, including the right to complete said contract as aforesaid, and the highest aggregate will be accepted. No sale, however, will be completed without the special order of the court, unless the sale realizes 75 per cent or more of the appraised value of the property sold. Said property may be inspected on any week day prior to the day of the sale, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Any purchaser of the assets in bulk, (if so sold,) or any purchaser to whom such rights may be sold or disposed of separately, (if so sold,) may complete the payment of the consideration, and close title under the above agreement, on or before Monday, November 27th, 1916, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the office of Asa F. Randolph, Babcock Building, Plainfield, New Jersey. The balance to be paid thereunder before, or simultaneously with the delivery of deed therein provided for, is the sum of \$11,040.45, together with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from September 27th, 1916, until paid, of which sum \$9,000 may be paid according to the tenor of purchase money mortgage, to be given by purchaser to seller, simultaneously with the delivery of deed covering said premises as provided for in said agreement, and the balance of said sum to be paid in cash.

WILLIAM LESSER, Trustee
99 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, New York City.

USE OF VEGETABLE DYES IN SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, October 15 (By Mail)—The present shortage of dyeing materials has directed attention towards the investigation of any possible sources of supply. Scotland has for centuries been renowned for its dye-works, the art of dyeing coming to Scotland from the low countries. Under William the Lion, crowned in 1166, Flemish immigrants settled in Scotland and later the dyers were among the earliest craftsmen to incorporate themselves into guilds. In 1540, dyers with false colors were punished by act of Parliament and in 1552 an act was passed limiting the number of colored cloths to "scarlet, red, crimson, murray, pink, brown, black, green, yellow, orange, tawny, russet, marble, gray sadnew color, asemer, watchett, sheep's color, lion color, motley, or iron gray." At the time of William and Mary this list was further increased by violet, azure, crane and old medley. The ancient Highlands had therefore an extensive and accurate knowledge of the properties of their native vegetation and how to apply native products to the industry of dyeing. Evidence of this is seen in the variety of colors to be found in the tartans of the clans and the skill with which the colors were blended.

All the dyestuffs were of native origin and even at the present day vegetable dyes, the products of wood and moor are the rule in the remote districts of Scotland, and the Highland crofter's wife possesses valuable knowledge as to which flower, stem, root, or leaf may be applied for the coloring of wool. For a black dye she employs the roots of dockens boiled with copperas, or the roots of the common iris, or in some districts the twigs of hawthorn or of alder, as at Loch Maree. The leaves of the iris, she will tell you, can be used for a green dye. Green can also be obtained from whins, heather, broom, and wild mignonette. Yellow flowers will give up their yellow, marigolds, mustard weed and ragwort all contributing. Oak-bark and elderberries make various shades of brown, while the blueberry and vetches supply beautiful shades of raspberry. Since the war the raspberry has been extensively used throughout Scotland for dyeing purposes. Then again the lichen affords wide ranges of most beautiful colors, browns and reds.

Other plants might be added, but enough have been given to show that, at a time when the product of dyes is of vital importance and a national necessity, the knowledge of the crofter's wife, preserved to a great extent through the centuries, may yet prove to be a valuable asset to the country.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES UNITE

BERLIN, October 27 (via London)—Virtually the entire German manufacturing industry has been united in a single organization for the first time through the formation here yesterday of a so-called German Industrial Council.

The new organization forms a connecting link between the older organization, the Central Association of German Industrials, the League of Industrials, and the Society of Chemical Industries. These organizations, which have been working together since the outbreak of the war, resolved to form an alliance on a permanent basis in order to meet new conditions after the war and to co-operate in the recovering of Germany's lost foreign trade.

JAPAN PROFICIENT IN CHEMISTRY

LONDON, October 16—The Tokio correspondent of the Morning Post says in one of his letters:

"In the chemical industry Japan has experienced remarkable growth since the beginning of the war, more especially in such lines as dyestuffs, subnitrate of bismuth, salicylic acid, anti-pyrin, acetate of calcium, and formalin, while in glassware, celluloid, paper, pulp, phosphorus, and potassium chloride there has been an output almost sufficient to meet the demand."

The Solvay Process Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent.

TANNING MATERIALS RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30—A slight modification by Great Britain of her restrictions against the foreign commerce of the United States was announced by the State Department as follows:

"The British embassy has made it known the British Government will place no further restrictions upon the exportation of tanning materials produced in this country. For some time past the National Association of Tanners has required a guarantee from those buying tanning materials of British origin that such materials would not be exported from this country, but this practice will now be discontinued as a result of a discussion between the State Department and Sir Richard Crawford."

\$7,500,000 ALCOHOL ORDER REPORTED

Following the enormous order placed by the Du Pont Company with Procter & Gamble of Cincinnati for glycerin, as reported in last week's issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, the big powder concern is reported to have placed a joint contract for alcohol, aggregating in value \$7,500,000, with the Distillers' Securities Corporation and the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company. This is said to cover the actual alcohol needs of the Du Pont Company for the first half of 1917. The order calls for the delivery of 10,000,000 pounds, of which the Distillers' corporation will furnish about 6,000,000 and the Industrial Alcohol the remainder.

EMBARGO IN FRENCH COLONIES

(Cablegram from American Consul General, Paris, Oct. 24)

A decree of October 18 prohibits the export, transit, etc., from the French colonies and protectorates, other than Tunis and Morocco, of the following goods: Chromic acid; fatty chromates and bichromates; sulphurous anhydride; arrack; arsenic ore; asphalt; bitumen; pitch; whale and cachalot spermaceti; borax; boric acid; other boron compounds; calcareous bitumen; cinnamon; halogen carbon compounds; all metallic and metalloidal chlorides; blacking; glue of all kinds and materials therefor, including casein and egg or serum albumen; dried blood, dextrin, soluble starches; gelatin and glues made from hides, from hide and leather waste and animal refuse; formic ether; feldspar; diamond drawplates of all diameters; cloves; electric material suitable for military use, and detached parts thereof; manufactures of lead; sodium; varnish. The decree is subject to exceptions, which may be granted by the Minister of the Colonies.

A LETTER FROM MR. THOMAS

Editor, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS:

In your issue of October 18th you publish extracts from an address delivered by me at the meeting of the American Chemical Society at Urbana, Illinois, on April 18th.

In your foot-note you incorrectly state this address was delivered before the American Chemical Society on September 25th and do not mention the fact that your article consists of extracts only, totaling about one-third of the complete address which was entitled "The Manufacture of Chemical Apparatus in the United States," and which was published in full in the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry for May.

It should also be noted that I am not responsible for the head-lines you have given the article and that the firm with which I am connected does not manufacture but imports and deals in Laboratory Apparatus.

I respectfully request that you publish this letter in your next issue for the sake of accuracy, and remain,

Very truly yours, ARTHUR H. THOMAS.

The Boyer-Gordon Drug Company has made a lease for a term of years of the property, consisting of a store and basement adjoining the southeast corner of Seventh avenue and Forty-ninth street, New York.

The Holland Aniline Company, Holland, Mich., has started its new plant, which is manufacturing bismark brown.

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